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THE GAY AND WICKED.

THE FALSE STEPS OF THE FRAIL.

Mrs. Granger's Suit for Divorce From Her Scottish Lord—A Little Salt in Baltimore High Life—St. Valentine on the Door-Step—A Singular Death.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Mrs. Granger has begun legal proceedings to annul her marriage with Captain Thomas Blair. She has dropped the name of Blair, claiming that the captain married her under false pretenses. Blair's history is interesting. His father's name was Nichol, and while the young man was a student in Scotland he was fast, and, it is said, formed an alliance with Ann Baillie, by whom he had two children. His family was offended and his father disowned him, when he assumed the name of Blair. The woman, as Blair says, was unfaithful to him, but being threatened with legal proceedings, he submitted to a marriage ceremony, when he described himself as a journeyman carpenter, and declared that he and the woman were residents of Paisley. Nichol, believing his wife unfaithful, entered the East India company's service, and served through the Sepoy war, after which he resigned. He went to live with Ann Baillie again, but left her and came to this country in 1857 and enlisted in the Fifteenth infantry. He made a good record during the war and was promoted through the influence partly of the late General Gordon Granger. When General Granger was taken sick in Santa Fe, Captain Blair nursed him night and day, and when the general died he took his remains home to the general's widow. Mrs. Granger obtained an appointment in the treasury department until the late Commodore Vanderbilt willed her a legacy of $10,000. Captain Blair was thrown a good deal into the company of Mrs. Granger, and at length she consented to marriage. It is said he told her of his relations with Ann Baillie, but claimed there was no legal marriage and that he was led into an alliance by youthful indiscretion. He was married to Mrs. Granger in September last, in Kentucky. She now claims that he deceived her by telling her Ann Baillie was dead. Mrs. Granger visited the captain in his confinement on Governor's island until a few days ago. To-day he was informed of her determination, and is said to have declared that he would throw no obstacle in her way, but would do all in his power to make amends for any wrongs he may have done her.

SALEM, February 21.—One of the most singular deaths occurred here last night to be found on record. A boy by the name of Linsey, aged fourteen, has been attending the Salem high school for the past year or so. Last Monday a week ago he and some other boys, during the noon recess, were playing school in the room to which they belong, the teacher of that department being absent. A boy by the name of McClain was acting as teacher, and, of course, he had a ruler. They became rather rough at their play, and the teacher directed them to be quiet. Linsey sat down, and as he did so McClain went to hit him over the head with the ruler. The boy threw up his right arm to ward off the lick and the ruler hit the wrist just at the ulna, or outside of the forearm. He complained of nothing until a couple of days after when he said he did not wish to use his hand hurt him so he could not write. He remained up about half of last Sunday, when he complained of a deal. In the evening he went to bed and had a good sleep, but awoke in the morning he was found in his right mind and remained so until he died last night. After his case became so serious Dr. Poynter was called in, and, upon examination, found that the hand and arm, both above and below the place where the ruler struck, were black and swollen. In other words, that mortification had set in. All remedies were of no avail. The mortification extended to the stomach and bowels with great rapidity until death relieved him.

RAYMOND, February 21.—The rumored engagement of Stannard Fletcher, of the United States navy, and Miss Bailey, the accomplished daughter of Mrs. Bailey, has created quite a sensation in fashionable boarding circles since the matter became noised about to-day. The lieutenant left Washington a few days ago, and it was supposed by his friends that he had gone to his relatives in Washington. A relative of the lieutenant makes the following statement: The man is Lieutenant Fletcher, of the United States navy, and the woman is the daughter of the lady of this house.

When did they elope?

They left here on Wednesday last, and were married before they have gone to New York. In the certificate Lieutenant Fletcher, with his wife and two children, came here to this house. He is about forty-five years of age, handsome in appearance and bald-headed. He is in the navy department, where he always those of a gentleman, but he was by no means such a man as, in my opinion, would attract a young lady. He is from Ohio, resides in Washington, who is a physician much younger than he, and Mrs. Fletcher is much younger than he, and a very sweet and attractive lady. They have two little children and seemed to live very happily together. On Wednesday last Fletcher took his wife to the Peabody institute and showed her through the building. He was especially attentive to her on that occasion. That evening he and Miss B. eloped to New York. It was a long time before the mother of Miss B. could realize that her daughter had really taken such an extraordinary step.

"How old is the young lady?"

"She is just 18. She is quite pretty and unusually retiring and modest in her manner, scarcely ever in the parlor and seemed to shun the society of most."

Was there anything observed in the demeanor of the two toward each other to arouse suspicion?"

Nothing. Miss B never went out of the house with the lieutenant alone before. Prior to the evening of the elopement they were never seen together and no one ever suspected that there were any improper relations between them.

What steps are being taken to secure the arrest of the parties?"

The only steps that have been taken are to secure the return of the young lady. She is devoted to her mother, who is confident that when her betrayer becomes tired of her, as he probably will, she will be willing to return. The father was in New York at the time of the elopement and is there still, making efforts through private detectives to get some clue to his daughter. Mrs. Fletcher has gone with her children to Washington, where a well-known dentist of Washington, is among the best and his conduct was a great shock to them. Miss B. was educated at the public schools of the city and is said to be remarkably bright and intelligent. She has an only sister, still quite young, and no brothers. Her father is in very delicate health, and was in New York for the purpose of consulting a physician in the hope of curing him. The mother, when his daughter was away. The mother of the young lady is of course almost heartbroken, but say's she will receive her with open arms the moment she returns. The family of Miss B. is one of the most respectable circles. They have been brought to some what reduced circumstances since the ill health of the husband and father largely supports the family by her boarding house. The deepest sympathy is felt for the parents of the girl in their great trouble.

SELMA, February 21.—Mrs. Susan Lewis, aged thirty, suicided to-day, at the residence of W. W. Harrold, by taking strychnine. She was born and raised at Forisdell, St. Charles county, and leaves a son aged twelve. Her husband died four years ago. She came here from Moberly two weeks ago and said she was forced to commit suicide because she loved Ben. Hardin, a young attorney of that place, which was not reciprocated, and she could not live without him.

ZANESVILLE, February 21.—Eighty-four witnesses were present at court at the hearing of the breach of promise case of Samantha Pierson against Thomas Blizzard. The suit is brought for $10,000 damages on a promise made fifteen years ago. The plaintiff and festive Thomas is fifty years old, and was married last summer, but not to Samantha. Both belong to the first-class of society.

LAWRENCE, February 19.—A novel valentine was left by two young men yesterday evening on the door-steps of the residence

FEDERAL FACTS.

BUTLER'S EFFORTS WITH WHARTON.

An Old Letter Surprised the Gallant Jack—The Text of the Brazilian Subsidy Bill—Public Printer Defrees Grows Scurrilous—News in the Departments.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The following is a full text of the Brazilian mail steamship subsidy amendment: For the ocean steamship service between the United States and Brazil, two hundred thousand dollars, and the postmaster-general is authorized and directed, after due public advertisement, to contract for a time not exceeding ten years for carrying the mails once each month commencing not later than July, 1879, from New York by the way of Norfolk, Virginia, to Rio de Janeiro, and once each month commencing not later than March, 1880, from New Orleans by the way of Galveston to Rio de Janeiro and return, including appropriate intermediate ports, with the lowest bidders being responsible owners and giving ample security, of first class American built and owned iron screw steamships of not less than three thousand tons, after the modern models, capable of making thirteen nautical miles an hour; said mail carriage to be paid for at not exceeding thirty dollars per nautical mile per annum one way for the distance actually traversed between the termini of each of said routes; provided, however, that the annual compensation for such postal service shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for each of said lines, the two lines to be contracted for simultaneously, and neither contract to go into effect unless both services shall be contracted for and established according to the provisions of this act, neither contract to be considered in force if the service on either line be abandoned or discontinued, and the contracts therefor to contain all provisions for securing efficient service, which may be customary or required by law in such cases. The amount appropriated by the amendment, it will be noticed, is two hundred thousand dollars, though each line is to receive one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. As the New Orleans line is not to be established until March, 1880, no greater appropriation was required at this session.

The senate committee on agriculture commenced to-day the examination of witnesses with regard to the pleuro-pneumonia, the cattle disease. Messrs. Samuel Brown, of Pittsburg, and Sadler, of New York, buyers of cattle for exportation, and Veterinary Surgeon Gaisen, of Philadelphia, all concurred in the statement that this country is free from the disease among cattle, and letters from producers were read from all the cattle owners of Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Texas and Nebraska showing this fact. The freedom from such disease has existed during the last twelve months. There is, however, they say, no exceptional case in Long Island, where by isolation the disease is being stamped out.

Public Printer Defrees has written an open letter to Congressman Finlay, of Ohio, who recently investigated Defrees and made quite a damaging report as to his conduct. Defrees's letter is quite caustic, and reviews in detail Finlay's report. It says that he lies, and shall be held responsible for its publication. The following is one of its extracts: "The charges made are lies, and assuming you to have sense enough to understand the testimony taken before your committee, you knew them to be lies when you authorized their publication. They had been repudiated by the committee on public expenditures, a majority of whom are gen lemen of character of your own political faith. You will please observe that I use the word 'lies' as the most appropriate in the English language for the present occasion." The letter concludes as follows: "Your assertion that the system of bookkeeping in this office cannot be understood is doubtless true, so far as you are concerned, as it could not be expected that your limited knowledge of that science, acquired in adding up chalk marks on the reverse side of the door of a whisky shop, should or would enable you to comprehend it. I assert, and can show to any man having sufficient capacity to understand the subject, that the books of this office are as well kept as any department of the government. There is not a dollar received or paid out, nor any business transaction of the office, that is not recorded and properly returned to the treasury. Ask the accounting officers of that department, and they will tell you that the accounts of no other disbursing officer of the government come to them in a better or more satisfactory shape than from this office. Take the advice of one who has a proper appreciation of your capacity. Confine your future labors to the pettifogging of dog cases before justices of peace in out townships. You know nothing about printing and binding; and when a man attempts to speak on a subject of which he is as ignorant as a Hottentot, he is sure to accomplish the feat of Bogberry in writing himself down as an unmitigated ass. Thine, affectionately,

"JOHN D. DEFREES."

If Finlay has any sand in his craw, and there is no good reason to believe he has not, there is a probability that wounded "honah" on both sides may make it necessary to have recourse to pistols and coffee for two. This will make Finlay, of course, prominent, but, then, he is an Ohioan, and has a right to claim the attention of the public eye.

The sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. McMillan, Spencer and Ransom, appointed by the senate committee on commerce to consider the river and harbor bill, held a session this evening. A large number of amendments have already been introduced in the senate for reference to this committee, and it is probable that the amount of the bill will be increased at least half a million.

Before the Potter committee to-day Jack Wharton was cross-examined by Butler regarding the charge that the party that went to Ouachita parish, over whom he acted as commander, committed various crimes, murdered a number of negroes, etc. He very emphatically denied that any one was murdered by those in his party. On the contrary, the men who did the killing were driven out of the parish by him and his friends.

Mr. Butler produced and read a letter the signature of which was identified by Wharton; the salient points of which were as follows: "Write me and let me know how to address you. When you get to Washington, if you should be placed at the head of the secret service bureau, appoint me at once and order me to New Orleans from here (Jacksonville, Miss.) as in that way the government will have to pay my expenses; otherwise I shall have to pay them out of my pocket." Write two letters, one to Mr. Packard, informing him that the president wants Jack Wharton here (at Washington) on important business, and to send him on immediately. Of course you will tell no one of my appointment."

The witness wanted it understood that he had never made any proposition to any member of the returning board that would lead him to entertain the idea that he (Wharton) wanted to buy him out. He was quite positive that, should the members of the board do their duty, Hayes and Packard would surely be elected. He was alarmed, however, that they would not do their duty.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The following is an extract from the testimony of Mr. Wharton before the Potter committee:

Q—What are the relations between Senator Kellogg and yourself? Intimate?

A.—Very kind.

Q—You produced a letter here yesterday. Do you know how the committee came to hear of it?

A.—I have not the slightest suspicion. It was given me by Senator Kellogg for my own purpose. He told me this: "Look ye here, this is a letter that this fellow Jewett has written to me." He was angry and hurt both, and read the letter to me; and when we were discussing what we should do, he said he certainly meant to show it to some of the leaders of the party, so that he should not be supposed that he was suppressing it. My advice to him was to send it to the clerk of the senate and have it read.

Q—Did you receive it from him with an injunction to show it to anybody?

A.—I told him I would make use of it. I did show it to three persons—I don't care to say whom.

Q—Did you show it to any one; and if so, to whom?

A.—I showed it to three persons, but I decline to answer to whom, because it has nothing to do with the election of 1876.

General Butler—Oh, certainly it has.

Mr. Cox—We take the view that he is not bound to answer such a question on the ground that it is a question outside the record.

General Butler said he had suggested to the chairman to have Mr. Jewett called, and then this letter was produced to prejudge his witness. Now, if there was any combination or conspiracy by which his witness was to be shot down he wished to find it out.

Here the witness came to the stand, and, quite accidentally of course, had the letter in his pocket, and after a little coyness he produced it. Then Mr. Cox, already cocked and primed, says: "Mr. Kellogg is ready to have the letter produced." Now, he must know how this came about.

Mr. Cox—You had the letter, not the chairman.

General Butler said he did not want to do that, but if the witness had shown the letter to Mr. Potter——

Witness—He can tell you that as well as I can. [Laughter.]

The chairman stated in explanation that he has never spoken with Wharton before he came on the stand, but he had heard there were differences between Mr. Jewett and Senator Kellogg, and upon this he predicated his question to the witness in reference to the letter. Of course he did not know what purpose might have influenced his informant to bring this information to him. Upon the question as to whom he showed witness need answer as to whom he showed the letter to; he did not think they could compel him to answer.

General Butler to witness—Did you show the letter to any member of the committee?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did Senator Kellogg get you this appointment?

A.—No; he had recommended somebody before I applied, and had got into some complications, but he has sustained me in my appointment ever since.

Q—And ever since you have been in conflict with the men who are trying to disturb you?

A.—Yes, Pitkin and Jewett together.

In reply to Mr. Cox the witness then gave a long history of his connection with the disturbances at Shreveport in 1873, after which General Butler again questioned him relative to the Jewett-Kellogg letter.

Q.—Did you show this letter to the president?

A.—Well, sir, you have before asked me to whom I showed it and I have declined to answer.

Q.—Did you show it to the attorney-general?

A.—Well, no; I did not.

Q.—To anybody in his office?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Anybody in the department of justice?

A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Anybody in the department of justice?

A.—I decline to answer.

The committee at this point adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Jewett will be called to testify with respect to the letter.

THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill Laid Aside.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Mr. Voorhees introduced a bill authorizing and requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue United States legal-tender notes now held for the redemption of the fractional currency and the part of such notes heretofore retired from circulation under an act of January 14, 1875, to aggregate the amount of $26,852,200 and to expend the same in the payment of such claims for arrears of pensions as may be allowed under act of January 25, 1879. Referred to committee on finance.

The senate passed a number of bills on the calendar, among them a senate bill to amend a certain section of the revised statutes in relation to the transportation of animals. The army appropriations bill was then taken up. The sections relating to the reorganization of the army were debated at considerable length. The memorial exercises in respect to the memory of the late Representative Williams followed.

THE HOUSE.

An effort was made to proceed with the legislative appropriation bill, but it was antagonized by the advocates of the morning hour, who were finally successful, and the house is now engaged in the disposition of private bills.

The house was principally engaged in committee of the whole on the private calendar, several bills in the nature of war claims, including the pending measure for the relief of John T. Armstrong, of Virginia, on account of wharf property occupied by the United States army in Alexandria during the war, were discussed and the bill agreed to by the committee was one for the relief of Gibbs & Co., of Charleston, South Carolina.

MEXICAN MATTERS.

The American Visitors—The Disposition of Benitez.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 15, via Havana February 21.—The newspapers continue to discuss the prospects of the beneficial result of the visit of the American commercial convention.

The departure of Justo Benitez for Europe gives great satisfaction. Some persons deplored and others dreaded the influence Senor Benitez was said to exercise over President Diaz. It was rumored some time before his departure that Benitez and Diaz had had a dispute and had become estranged.

The liberal party in the city of Mexico have published a remarkable programme proposing a political treaty between the state governors and the liberals of the republic, in order to defeat on the next presidential election the enemies of the constitution of 1857. The blow is aimed at Benitez.

Augustus Cassard has received his esequatur as United States consul at Tampico.

The assistant secretary of the treasury has gone to Vera Cruz to investigate recent frauds in the custom-house there.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

Dr. T. O. Powell Elected Superintending Physician.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., February 21.—The board of trustees for the asylum for the insane met here to-day, and elected Dr. T. O. Powell to succeed Dr. Thomas F. Green, deceased, as superintending physician. Dr. Tom Kenan was elected first assistant and Drs. Flewellen, of Columbus, and James Whittaker, of this county, second and third assistants, respectively. The third assistant is a new office, rendered necessary by the large increase of patients.

A Bad Day for Knitting.

COHOES, N. Y., February 21.—The Atlantic knitting mills were destroyed by fire this morning. A panic occurred among the one hundred operatives in the mills, who were mostly women, when the fire broke out, but they all escaped uninjured. The loss on the building and machinery is $25,000 and insurance $17,000. At noon the fire was supposed to be under control, but broke out again with renewed vigor, extending to the building of the Courier publishing office. At three o'clock the fire was quenched. The total loss was $50,000 and the insurance about $18,000.

Death of Mr. Stanton.

SELMA, February 21.—Mr. M. Stanton, superintendent of the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, died this morning from injuries received by the disaster at Mulberry creek on that road last Thursday.

A Little Leaky.

LONDON, February 21.—The British brig Lophema, from Liverpool for Pensacola, which arrived at St. Michaels (Azores) January 3d, leaky, was condemned on the 7th inst. as unseaworthy.

"OUR ROAD."

GEORGIA WESTERN SUGGESTIONS.

The Status of the Graded Road—What City Attorney Newman Thinks of the City Subscribing—Should the County Help? Some Facts About Atlanta.

The discussion of the necessity of building the Georgia Western railroad has brought prominently forward the present status of the road-bed that has already been graded. It will, of course, be important for any new company to get that graded bed. There is, we understand, about 29 miles graded, comprising much of the heaviest work that will be required on the whole route. It has been generally thought that this road-bed could be purchased at a comparatively small sum, as it was taken for debt, and is perfectly useless to the present owners. They bought it at $25,000 to save themselves for a balance of about $34,000 that the city owed them. It was thought that not over $20,000 or $30,000 would be charged for the grade and that much or all of this would be taken in stock of the new company. It transpires, however, that the ownership of this grade is such that it is impossible to have it priced at all. It is owned by the old firm of Grant, Alexander & Co. Captain Wm. D. Grant, of course, represents his own one forth interest and is ready to say what he would take. The other interests are owned by the Alexander estate, (B. H. Broomhead, administrator), and by Henry Alexander as the trustee for the Alexander children. Mr. Broomhead says that he cannot speak for the estate in the way of putting a price on the grade. He has been advised by the estate's lawyer to let their interest go to public sale in April, and bring whatever it will command. It is said that Mr. Alexander will also be unable to set a price on the interest owned by the children. It is probable that this interest will be put up to sale. It will be impossible, therefore, until the April sale, to learn what estimate will be put on this property. Of course, if it is held at anything like what it cost to put it there, it will very severely backset the enterprise.

CAN THE CITY SUBSCRIBE?

Apropos of a suggestion made some days ago that the city should subscribe to the road, and that the legislature should pass a law allowing it to do so, we called on City Attorney Newman to get an opinion as to whether or not the city could be empowered to make the subscription. Said he: "While I have not examined into this particular question, I am satisfied that the legislature cannot empower the city to make this subscription. The constitution says that no city shall be allowed to make a debt that will amount to more than seven per cent. of its assessed real estate. The debt of Atlanta already amounts to over seven per cent., or up to the constitutional limit. Nothing, therefore, this side of a new convention can authorize the increase of the debt. But even if the city were authorized to make the subscription needed I do not think it should do so."

"Do you not think it important that the road should be built?"

"I think it not only important, but necessary. But I think the best plan is for the county to take the matter in hand. The county is as much interested in it as the city is, and the city after all pays the most of the taxes. The county has never helped in any of the improvements, and it is true it should do so. It is much better able than the city. It has no debt, the taxes are very light, and the expenses small. The county could issue $200,000 worth of six per cent. bonds that could be sold for par without any trouble. These could be made payable at the rate of $10,000 a year, which would pay the debt in twenty years. The county would not feel it. It would make no appreciable difference in the taxes. The average taxpayer would never know that it had been done. There is no man, however, who would but feel the instant and invigorating effects of the enterprise brought about by it. It would make a great difference in things in the country as well as in the city. As far as the taxes are concerned the increased value of property and the influx of capital would amply sufficient to pay off the bonds falling due annually."

"Do you think the county would make this subscription?"

"I think by submitting the matter to the people it would be carried by a virtually unanimous vote. The trouble will be, if there is any trouble, with the new constitution. I have an impression that there is a clause in the constitution which forbids any county or political division of the state incurring any debt of this sort. If that is so, why, it will stop the thing. I am not sure about it. I think, though, the people will strike many a snag in that new constitution before they are done with it."

Captain Newman went on to say that the plan of county subscription was the one that was favored by the friends of the road sometime ago when the grade was about to pass out of the hands of the city. It was dropped then simply because there was no one to take an interest in the matter.

Still another plan is proposed for building the Georgia Western. It is proposed to take steps to secure some of the state and county convicts to do the grading.

It is not known exactly what will be done with the convicts, but it is believed that a disposition to put them on public works of this sort will be manifested. If so, there is no more important public work than the Georgia Western road.

COLONEL L. P. GRANT'S PAPER.

Some years ago, when the Georgia Western was being pushed forward, Colonel L. P. Grant was requested to prepare a paper on the necessities of that road. The paper, covering eight columns of THE CONSTITUTION, is a most admirable exposition of the subject. He says that the coal supply of the Alabama fields comes from three fields—the Coosa, Cahaba, and Warrior. The product of these fields is set at 52,500,000,000 tons—equal to the maximum capacity of twenty double track railways for 600 years. The width of each field is about ten miles. These fields have been tapped and the coal, generally known as the St. Clair coal, has been used for smithing purposes. Colonel Grant gave it a trial, and the foreman of his shop pronounced it the best he had ever used. Colonel Grant says: "Our people will find that their most sanguine expectations did not exaggerate the quality and supply."

The paper of Colonel Grant should be published in pamphlet form and scattered all along the line.

The Georgia Western Railroad—Keep the Ball in Motion.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Alive, as you always are, to the interests of Atlanta, I see you are giving another hard push in favor of building the Georgia Western railroad. Every railroad that runs into the city is of more or less service to it, and it is desirable for Atlanta, if possible, to have this road built. You think this would complete the system of roads to Atlanta. I differ a little with you there, and think we also need another road from here to Columbus, and we need to have the Marietta and North Georgia railroad completed. I fear the present means of the company will not enable them to go beyond Canton. That northeast Georgia country is probably of more importance to Atlanta than any other undeveloped section.

But let us have the Georgia Western if we can get it. In the meantime, however, let us keep sober and deal a little in facts. You are entirely mistaken, Messrs. Editors, about the distance from here to the coal beds. Sixty miles carry us only over into Carroll county in this state; and when you get there there is no coal within the next sixty miles. As I understand it, President Adair has a profile of the route of the Georgia Western in his possession; and it is by actual survey one hundred and twenty-two miles and a fraction to where they strike the first coal that is known to be at all reliable. I presume that there must have been a mistake about it when you said sixty miles; the distance is 122. I suppose it was a misprint.

Now, there are other places where we could reach the coal beds at a great deal less expense than we can reach that. It is only forty miles from Rome out to the coal mines in the mountains of Alabama; and it is probably not quite so much as that from there to the Lookout mountains in the edge of Georgia. It is eighty miles from here to Rome, and forty miles from there to the coal. That makes 120 miles—two miles shorter than to the coal on the Georgia Western, and a road is already built eighty miles of that distance. Would it not be cheaper to build the other forty, especially as the bridge is built across the river at Rome, and the grading done out for some distance? Then, again, it is 100 miles from here to Dalton, and about thirty miles from there to where there is abundance of coal in the Lookout mountains, being only 130 miles from Atlanta to the coal mines in the Lookout, or eight miles further than it is by actual survey to the coal in western Alabama. In the one case you have thirty miles of road to build to reach it; in the other case, one hundred and twenty-two miles.

Then there is another avenue to the coal that will soon be open. The great Cincinnati Southern line is to be pressed through by the tenth day of next December; and the contractors forfeit a thousand dollars a day for every day's delay after this time; so that we may rest assured it will be built. That strikes the Western and Atlantic railroad some eight miles this side of Chattanooga, or one hundred and thirty miles from Atlanta, and it is only about to so that we will have a road already built to that point by next December, without costing Atlanta a cent, which will place her within 140 miles of another coal field, being only 18 miles further than the coal fields on the Georgia Western in Alabama.

I do not present these facts with a view of discouraging the ardor that is getting up on the subject, but simply because I have always found, in business transactions, it is better to have some regard to the facts.

You put down the expense of building and equipping the Georgia Western, or completing it, at $500,000. But in one estimate I see you reduce it, and say the money can be raised if it can be done for $150,000.

Let us examine this a little. The city of Atlanta has already put $300,000 of her bonds into the road, and we got it graded out some distance beyond the Chattahoochee river, and have not even got a bridge built across the river, while this end of the road has no more grading than some of the balance, as the survey will show. We did not grade, I think, one-third of the whole distance. And then the road had to be sold out to pay a debt in favor of Grant, Alexander & Co. for a balance due them. I suppose it cost at least $350,000 to grade it to where it now is, say less than a third. According to that it will take $700,000 to complete the grading.

Then, let us look a little to the cost of laying down the iron. Counting the iron to be the ordinary weight, it will take 10,980 tons of iron to lay the 122 miles, and this at $40 a ton, which is about the present rate, with an upward tendency in iron, would amount to $439,200 for rails alone. Then you have to put all the Fish bars and bolts and spikes to buy, and to make your switches and pay for 122 miles of cross-ties, and lay down several miles more of iron for sidings and turn-outs, and build your depots, carrying you up to more than half a million on the score of iron, cross-ties and depots. And then you have not a single engine or car. If you are going to do a heavy business, you will find your engines and cars will run you up any where from $300,000 to $500,000.

I suppose no one believes that the stock of the road would pay as an investment. The stock of two-thirds of the roads in the country better located do not pay, and the roads have gone into bankruptcy in many instances, and have already been sold out. This road will not run through a very rich country; and at the end of the 122 miles, you would have reached nothing but the coal mine. If you could haul all of the coal that is at present consumed in Atlanta, and get the price at present charged for it, which would lay it down here only a fraction lower than it is now, the fixed expense of running the road. These are facts that we must meet, when we undertake this great improvement so much desired.

It is impossible for us to take from Chattanooga the advantage she has in her nearness to the coal fields. She lies right in the midst of them, while we are, by any route we can go, 120 miles at least from them, probably the route by Rome being the nearest way to them. Now, it matters not whether the coal is hauled over the present roads or over a road to be built for that purpose, there is the freight for 120 miles that Chattanooga has in her favor, and she must always get her coal lower than we do by that much. If you build a road Atlanta cheap coal, Atlanta or somebody else must contribute to pay the expense of the road or it cannot run. There is no way of getting out of it, that there is 120 miles of freight on all Atlanta coal in favor of Chattanooga.

I see you are casting about in your mind to find some plan by which the city can help construct the road. She has already put $300,000 in the grading of about thirty miles; and the question is, can she help more? That is simply impossible. If you will refer to article 7, section 6, paragraph one, of the new constitution, you will find this language:

"The general assembly shall not authorize any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this state to become a stockholder in any company, corporation or association, or to appropriate money for, or to loan its credit to any corporation, company, association, institution or individual, except for purely charitable purposes."

So you see it is impossible for the city of Atlanta to aid in the building of the road, as a city or corporation, as she can neither take stock in any corporation or association, nor can she appropriate money for it, or lend her credit to it.

If the water-works should be sold, as one has suggested, and the city were to put the money into her treasury, the constitution expressly prohibits her from appropriating one dollar of it to the building of the Western railroad, or any other railroad, or aiding in the construction of any other railroad. Then we must look to some other source besides the city of Atlanta for the money to build the railroad. As I have already stated, I do not think the stock would ever be a paying stock, and we cannot, therefore, expect that other corporations will come in and put their money into it to build it. The parties most benefited will be the city of Atlanta, and the counties through which it runs, but as none of those counties under the constitutional prohibition just referred to can put a dollar into the road, there is just one way for getting up the money, and that is for the people of Atlanta, as individuals, and the road runs, as individuals, to put their hands into their pockets, and take out from a million and a half to two millions of dollars, which it will cost to build the road and equip it. The lowest possible estimate, if it is to be anything like a good road, well equipped, and it cannot succeed otherwise, would be a million and a half, and I am satisfied this is considerably below a true estimate.

Continue, Messrs. Editors, to rally the people on this point, but come right down to facts, and let them understand what they are doing. Gentlemen of the wealth and standing of the Messrs. Austell, Dodd and Wyly, mentioned in your last, who have large interests in Atlanta, must turn a new leaf. Their offer to donate a thousand dollars apiece is no money at all towards it. They must take at least twenty-five thousand dollars of the stock, each one of them, and every other man of their means in Atlanta must do about the same; and all of smaller means must help in proportion, if you expect to build the road. Get up your subscription lists and ask the three gentlemen above mentioned to head it with at least $50,000 to $75,000 of the stock, and then start around and do not stop until you make up a million in Atlanta. Then take the field out through the counties that the road is to traverse and get up a half million more, and the road is then a fixed fact. Let us by all means have the Western road. Come up to the work in good earnest. Building railroads is no child's play. And as the prosperity of Atlanta seems to hang entirely upon the completion of this road we must let no minor obstacles stand in the way of its completion. We cannot stand idle and see the city go down. We must have cheap coal. And if we can reach a coal bed eight miles nearer to Atlanta by building 122 miles of railroad we should not hesitate. Why should we go 130 miles for coal over a road already built when we can reach it in 122 miles by building the Georgia Western railroad. While the excitement is up pass around the subscription. Every friend of Atlanta to the rescue.

FACTORIES.

THE LAST JOURNEY

UNTIL THE LAST TRUMPET SOUNDS.

The Passage of the Remains of the Late General Chilton Through Atlanta on the Way to Virginia for Interment—Honors Paid the Gallant Dead.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock the remains of the late General R. H. Chilton, who died in Columbus last Tuesday, passed through this city. The honors paid to the memory of this gallant officer and true gentleman were quite appropriate. A large assembly of military and citizens received the corpse at the union passenger depot. There are many old residents of Columbus in Atlanta, and nearly all these were there. The department of state was represented by Governor Colquitt, Attorney-General Ely, Senator E. P. Howell and Representative P. L. Mynatt. The city of Atlanta was represented by Mayor Calhoun and Recorder Milledge. The Mexican war veterans were represented by General W. S. Walker, Colonel Carey W. Styles and others. There was a large attendance of ex-confederate soldiers, among whom was Colonel W. A. Barden, of Columbus. General E. Kirby Smith was prevented from attending by an accident which kept him from walking and confined him to his room. The Atlanta military was well represented. The Gate City guards were out in full uniform, under command of Lieutenant Scrutchen. The Governor's guards were commanded by Captain Heyward and Lieutenant Bruckner. When the train arrived, a detachment from the Governor's guards transferred the remains from the West Point train to the Air-Line. The military of Columbus sent a goodly escort with the corpse.

The following compose the members of the military guard to escort the remains to Richmond: Captain Reese Crawford, Muscogee rifles, in command; Captain R. J. Binford, City Light guards; First Lieutenant Telfair county; J. W. Bond, 10th district, Dawson county; Sherwood Wise, 240th district, Clarke county. The following notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace were commissioned: Jesse Hitchcock, 1,087th district, Paulding county; F. B. Cunningham, 1,113th district, Hart county; George W. Kendrick, 635th district, Decatur county; G. W. Peddy, 492d district, Houston county; Sydney S. Taylor, 492d district, Houston county; A. R. A. Harris, 1,207th district, Paulding county; Elbert Lee, 718th district, Randolph county; Henry C. Parish, 222d district, Oconee county.

The remains of the General Granger will be escorted to Richmond by Captain Reese Crawford, Lieutenant Telfair, Sergeant Bond and Corporal Wise.

The escort was dined at Ballard's restaurant by the Governor's guards. The escort left with the remains at three o'clock and will reach Richmond this afternoon. The scene at the depot was imposing and impressive. Seldom have such honors been paid to the memory of a citizen. General Chilton was known as the chief of General Lee's staff, and an officer whose military record was illustrated by his brilliant abilities and his chivalric dash. As a citizen, he won the highest esteem of all who knew him. At the time of his death he was president of the Columbus manufacturing company. His death was a deeply mourned in Columbus, and was a sorrow to friends all over the south.

Last night the officers of the Air-Line railroad received telegrams stating that the military of Spartanburg and other cities on the line of the road turned out to do honor to the remains. Mr. W. J. Houston general passenger and ticket agent of the Air-Line, generously procured the entire escort free passage to Richmond. The funeral will occur in that city Sunday and will be a grandly solemn occasion.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Government Defeats the Radicals at All Points.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

VERSAILLES, February 22.—The debate on the amnesty bill was resumed in the chambers yesterday.

M. Marion argued that if it was proposed to leave the ministry of the 16th of May untouched, a full and complete amnesty must be granted.

An amendment offered in this sense, however, was rejected.

M. Clemencian supported M. Louis Blanc's proposal for plenary amnesty, arguing that the government bill, by granting partial amnesty, tended to perpetuate oppression.

M. Blanc's proprosal was then rejected by a vote of 363 to 105.

M. Gatineau's amendment granting complete amnesty to all except assassins, incendiaries and persons who had been criminally convicted previous to the commune was also rejected, although supported by radicals on the ground that the governorship bill unconstitutionally transferred the power of the chamber to grant amnesty to the executive. Several other amendments were rejected.

The government's bill was finally adopted by a vote of 340 yeas to 99 nays. The Bonapartists voted with the majority.

Cattle Transportation.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

OTTAWA, ONT., February 22.—The government have intimated to Mr. Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, who has been in active communication with them respecting the recent orders with regard to the importation into and transportation through Canada of United States cattle, that if the western states will take the necessary steps to guard against the contagion spreading into their territories, which are at present free from it, they will use all their influence with the British government to gain their consent to the shipment of cattle from the western states through Canadian ports.

An Extraordinary Quilt.

Cartersville Free Press.

We saw a very extraordinary quilt a few days ago. It is the handiwork of Mrs. Charlotte Syler, an old lady eighty-odd years old. In March, 1877, in her 81st year, she began piecing a quilt, not a scrap of it being larger than a silver dime. The quilt contains about twenty thousand pieces and was finished before Christmas of the year she began it. Any one would be surprised at the good sewing done upon the quilt by one of Mrs. Syler's age. She is the mother-in-law of T. A. Word, the worthy clerk of our superior court, and is a very spry old lady, so we are informed. We hope Mrs. Syler will live long to bless her family with examples of industry and perseverance.

The Funeral of Bishop Foley.

CHICAGO, February 21.—The funeral services over the body of the late Right Rev. Bishop Foley, of this diocese, to-day, were most impressive. The cathedral of "Holy Name" was the scene of the last rites and was visited by twenty thousand people during the day, including all the public officers of the city.

Weston's Walk.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, February 22.—Weston reached Norwich, county of Norfolk, at 1:15 yesterday afternoon, 173 miles behind time.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

AN election for captain of the Forest Light Infantry, of Savannah, has been ordered by the governor.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT yesterday commissioned the following county commissioners: J. W. Estes, of Meriwether, and George D. Warmack, of Burke.

YESTERDAY the following justices of the peace were commissioned at the executive office: Mr. Frank Molina, 3d district, Chatham county; J. B. Studstill, 339th district, Telfair county; J. W. Bond, 10th district, Dawson county; Sherwood Wise, 240th district, Clarke county. The following notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace were commissioned: Jesse Hitchcock, 1,087th district, Paulding county; F. B. Cunningham, 1,113th district, Hart county; George W. Kendrick, 635th district, Decatur county; G. W. Peddy, 492d district, Houston county; Sydney S. Taylor, 492d district, Houston county; A. R. A. Harris, 1,207th district, Paulding county; Elbert Lee, 718th district, Randolph county; Henry C. Parish, 222d district, Oconee county.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Turkish Finances—The Plague—The Royal Murders in Burmah.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 21.—Safret Pasha, the Turkish ambassador at Paris, has telegraphed the porte that M. Waddington, minister of foreign affairs and president of the council, assured him he would support the scheme for the concession of caimes on conditions of the co-operation of the Ottoman bank and an agreement between the English and French governments. M. Waddington added that as soon as the international commission is invested with the administration of customs a group of bankers, headed by the Ottoman bank, would make advances for the partial or complete withdrawal of caimes and concert measures required for the conversion of the Turkish debt. Neither France nor England have as yet appointed commissioners for the administration of customs under the DeTocqueville scheme. The director of the Ottomon bank has had an interview with the grand vizier when a plan proposed by the bank was discussed. Negotiations continue.

BERLIN, February 21.—

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for THE CONSTITUTION for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given THE CONSTITUTION prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches pacing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old 81" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special chairs, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court and of the proceedings of the general assembly will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Alert, edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

The ATLANTA CONSTITUTION with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Sun.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that THE CONSTITUTION is one of the richest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

Correspondence containing important news briefly put, solicited from all parts of the country. All letters or dispatches must be addressed to

THE CONSTITUTION
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 22 1879.

THE New York Tribune says the democrats are growing tired of the cipher telegrams. Does Mr. Reid really believe that the democracy gapes when he yawns?

WE trust their convictions of duty will give the backbone of the democrats in congress the scope and toughness that give special vigor to the spinal column of a Key West turtle.

IN view of the fact that Lorne's position as governor-general of Canada is merely ornamental, his allusion to "my government," in his message to the dominion parliament, sounds awfully fresh.

OLD man Simon Cameron is already engaged in throwing up fortifications in Pennsylvania. The recent appointments in Pennsylvania, without the consent or co-operation of Don, have put him on the defensive.

WE hear nothing of preparations on the part of the republican gang at Washington to give Robeson a reception. Can this strange omission be due to the fact that they envy him his well-earned reputation as a public plunderer?

IT seems queer that a vacancy can't occur in the public service that an Ohio man doesn't come to the surface as a candidate. Viewing the situation from the lonely surroundings of one lately in rebellion, it is surprising that Stanley Matthews wasn't appointed postmastor of Philadelphia.

GRANT is far in advance of Windom in regard to the emigration of the negro. His pet project is to pack the entire tribe off to the hospitable shores of Santo Domingo, where they can either pick blackberries all the year round, or take a hand in some one of the seventeen or eighteen revolutions in progress there. Grant is a very wise man.

FROM an economical point of view, it would have been better if Mr. Tilden had accepted the offer of the returning boards that offered themselves for sale. He would have paid the price out of his own pocket; whereas, the republicans, who made haste to close the bargain when the same offers were made to them, have taxed the people of the country to the extent of $200,000 a year to fulfill the terms thereof.

IT is very evident that the republicans propose to try their hands at manipulating or falsifying the next census in order to reduce southern representation in the south. This, as we pointed out some time ago, is one of the objects of Windom's scheme of colored emigration, and whether it succeeds or not, it will do no harm for the democrats to place a sentinel or two upon the outskirts of the republican camp.

REPLYING to a Chicago editor, we said yesterday that we did not remember any engagement in which O. O. Howard took part. This was true at the time, but we recollect now that this great Christian soldier did have an engagement with the colored people of the south. He attacked them with the freedman's bank and they came out of the din of the conflict considerably worsted. It is needless, perhaps, to add that Howard's strategy in this arduous campaign was his successful use of the union flag as a decoy.

IT is a nice little programme that the republicans have in view—a little desperate, it may seem to thoughtful people, but not nearly so desperate as the programme which resulted in the presidential fraud. Partisan indictments, perjured witnesses and test oat juries, are to be relied upon to break up the democratic majority in the house. All the materials are at hand, and the knaves are only waiting for congress to adjourn without repealing the test oath for jurors and the election laws.

Superintending Physician.

From a dispatch to be found in another part of THE CONSTITUTION it will be seen that at a meeting of the board of trustees for the asylum for the insane, held in Milledgeville yesterday, Dr. T. O. Powell was selected to fill the position of superintending physician, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas F. Green.

Dr. Powell was originally from Putnam county, is a skilful and cultivated gentleman, and for some length of time has been actively engaged in assisting to discharge the duties of the office. The selection by the board is a good one, and their action will be approved by the people.

The State Agricultural Society.

The meeting of the State agricultural society just adjourned is said to have been the most satisfactory session ever held. The convention was an unusually large one, and is pronounced the finest body of men ever assembled under the call of the president. Indeed, it would be hard to find a better representative body of Georgians assembling under any call. It is a convention of common sense, called for practical purposes. There is no buncombe about it, and no demagoguery. The slightest appearance of political chicanery or canvassing is resented at once, and ruled out of order. It would be impossible to compute the amount of good that is done by this convention of level-headed, practical farmers, met for the purpose of discoursing on the affairs of the farm.

The most important action taken by the convention was the passage of the resolution indorsing the agricultural and geological bureaus. The decisive majority by which this resolution was passed shows conclusively the temper of the farmers on the subject of these bureaus. We hope to hear no more of the demagogue who, elected by farmers, and claiming to represent farmers, claims that he votes to the wishes of his rural constituents by voting against them. The society acted wisely in not interfering with the contest between the guano dealers and the farmers. The location of the state fair at Macon is simply for this year, and is not a permanent arrangement. The delegates all speak in the very highest terms of the hospitality of the people of Hawkinsville. Some of the delegates, who have attended the convention often enough to be considered experts in the matter of public entertainment, pronounce it the most delightful session in this regard ever held. The reception, while cordial, was elegant and much above the usual thing. The people of Hawkinsville have "done themselves proud," and will always be remembered kindly by the farmer conventionists.

Raids and Resolutions.

A stalwart editor, who is evidently painfully under the weather, so far as his mental equilibrium is concerned, insists that in the matter of war-claims the democrats in the house shall show their faith by their works, and adopt the resolutions of Edmunds providing for an amendment to the constitution forever prohibiting the payment to disloyal persons of any claim for property taken or destroyed during the war. The cheerful ninnyhammer, who wants the democrats to do this, then proceeds to solemnly predict that they will do no such thing. "If they do," he says, "the democratic party in the south will fall to pieces of its own weight; if they fail, the people of the north will know that the election of a democratic president in 1880 will mean a raid on the national treasury for $30,000,000." Such evidences of stalwart imbecility this early in the season are so gratifying that we take pleasure in informing this particular editor that he is correct in predicting that the Edmunds resolutions will not get through the democratic house, and, we may add, for his further information, that the democrats, at this juncture, are not striving very hard to so order their conduct as to please the venal crew which, with malicious satire, calls itself the republican party.

In justice to the bereaved editor, we will explain that Mr. Edmunds's resolutions were intended as a mere piece of party flummery. No one knows better than Mr. Edmunds that the payment of the claims alluded to in his resolutions is already prohibited in the fundamental law, and that his proposed amendment to the constitution is simply a paraphrase of a section of the fourteenth amendment. The facts in regard to this matter are so plain that no sensible man can fail to understand them. Meanwhile, the editor from whom we have quoted can profitably turn his attention to Robeson, who has raided on the people to the amount of $65,000,000.

Jay Gould and Union Pacific.

Wall street has not yet entirely recovered from the flutter of excitement into which it was thrown a few days ago by the announcement that Jay Gould had unloaded at least a portion of his stock in the Union Pacific railroad, amounting to one hundred thousand shares. The statement made in our telegrams to the effect that Gould was driven to the wall by circumstances over which he had no control and that he is to retire from the directorship of the road, is contradicted by later accounts. The truth probably is that the wily operator has been manipulating the street for months past for the purpose of bringing about this result. One thing is certain, he has not been outwitted by those who made the purchase. He still retains ninety thousand shares, besides several millions in clean cash, and it is not at all probable that he has been made the victim of the syndicate to which he sold the one hundred thousand shares. He has apparently kept the price of the shares down until he chose to sell.

The Union Pacific road is in splendid condition, and is paying large profits. The report just made for the year ending June 30 shows a total income of $12,750,000 and a running expense of $5,800,000, leaving nearly $7,000,000 from which to meet the fixed charges and pay dividends. The recent report of the government directors showed that more money ought to be spent on the road, but still it is a remarkable piece of property, and illustrates how length of mileage and continuity of locomotion decrease the expense of freight transportation and increase the opportunity for profit. Now is the hey-day of the property, however, and when another line is opened and it is subjected to competition, its rates must be reduced. Of the surplus earnings, $3,333,000 went to pay interest; about $900,000 was retained by the government under the charter as one-half the transportation charges against the government, leaving $2,765,000 as net. Out of this for the current year, the new requirement for the government sinking fund must be paid. The maximum demand of the government under the Thurman law, including the moiety of government transportation, is 25 per cent. of the net earnings, after deducting interest on the first mortgage bonds. The portion of the government will be about $1,400,000 a year, and will still leave over $2,000,000 for dividends. The earnings of the road for the first fourteen days of this month showed an increase of $60,000 over the net earnings for the same period last year, and the increase of earnings for the entire month of February is estimated at $125,000.

Wall street brokers who are discussing the subject figure up Gould's profits at $4,000,000. The capital stock of the Union Pacific railroad now issued is $36,762,300, and it is distributed, according to the transfer books, among about 800 persons, the majority of whom are small holders. Previous to his sale of yesterday, according to the averments of Messrs. Sage and Cammack, Gould held $19,000,000 par value of the stock, and therefore, on the same authority, he still retains a fourth interest in the property. The general notion is that he will have, all accounts being settled, between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 left. The newspapers are congratulating the country and themselves that Gould is likely to go out of Wall street altogether, but the question is, are Jim Keene and his coparceners any less scrupulous than Gould himself? To our mind they constitute a monopoly quite as much to be feared and quite as unwholesome as that which has been partially broken up by the recent transfer of the stock.

Opening Their Eyes.

The colored people, as we have of late most strenuously sought to convince our northern friends, are beginning to awaken to the real nature of their surroundings and to appreciate the gross wrongs which, under the guise of friendship and philanthropy, have been inflicted upon them by the republican party. Quite recently a colored man named George W. Williams has taken upon himself the daring responsibility of criticising the management of that most disgraceful of all republican swindles, the Freedman's savings bank. It may be interesting to know that Williams seems to be a man of unusual intelligence and handles his subject with a vigor altogether in keeping with the requirements of the occasion. He shows how the rotton concern was organized as a sort of drag-net in which to catch the hard earnings of the newmade citizen, how it was managed by unprincipled and irresponsible men, how the depositors were robbed of their savings, how the trustees knowingly violated the charter, loaned the money of the freedmen upon worthless collaterals, gambled with it with the rings in the district, dragged into it as president a man whose name was known on two continents just in time to see the rotten and well gutted institution fall. He accuses congress of violating the constitution providing for a uniform bankrupt law by allowing the guilty trustees to nominate commissioners by Secretary Bristow, who were to be responsible to nobody and for nothing, and says the assets have been miserably managed and squandered, and all under the ege of federal law-makers. Williams then proceeds to prove his charges by the presentation of facts, and makes out a clear case of deliberate, cold-blooded robbery, perpetated upon an unfortunate people whose condition and inexperience made them the easy victims of republican knavery—easy victims of the thieves who assumed to be the guardians of the nation's wards. "I can scarcely "keep my temper," says this representative of an outraged race, "when I think "how my race has been robbed, and "what aggravates my feelings most is "that my own party was in power at the "time the bank failed, voted to have the "bank's affairs settled up by three com-"missioners." Such language as this from a colored man is one of the most wholesome signs of the times. It is an evidence that the race, at least through its leaders, has arrived at that point in its political history when it will not tamely submit to the villainy of those who pretend to be its friends for the purposes of robbery. Williams concludes his vigorous attack upon republican villainy by appealing to that party for indemnity, but his appeal will be in vain. Thieves sometimes make restitution of stolen goods, but it is only through fear of exposure. If the unfortunate blacks ever recover their money it will be through the democratic party. There is no other hope for them. In this connection it may be well to observe that Congressman Ellis, of Louisiana, has already introduced a bill in the house for the purpose of indemnifying the unfortunate people who were robbed by the Freedman's bank swindle. Whether the republicans in congress will do the southern negroes the simple justice of voting for Mr. Ellis's measure remains to be seen, but their strongly marked aversion to making restitution of stolen property stands greatly in the way, and we should not be at all surprised to see them put themselves on record against the bill. The negro ceases to be the pet of republicans when he insists on voting as his intelligence directs and refuses to become the victim of radical robbery.

WE print elsewhere an extract from the Washington correspondence of the Macon Telegraph. Mr. Reese, who is one of the editors of the Telegraph, throws considerable light on the methods used by the independents in the seventh district during the recent congressional campaign. It appears that the independents did not hesitate to call on the republican leaders for material help in their efforts to disorganize the democratic party. Howbeit, the extract from Mr. Reese's letter tells its own fragrant story.

NOW let the democrats in the house hump up and show the country their backbone.

THE humorist of the Burlington Hawkeye has made six thousand dollars this season on the lecture platform. This is a good deal better than sitting in an editorial room all night and retiring in the morning with paste in your hair.

THE stalwart wing of republicanism is now known as the Bill Chandler party.

IT is said that Conkling's bump of self-esteem is so unique in its development that a phrenologist is employed to amputate it every season. It protrudes like the horn of a Texas steer.

MARBLE was not much of a consultor in Florida.

THE able but bilious editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean demands in a loud tone of voice that we will point to one engagement in which O. O. Howard was defeated. Really, now, this is taking advantage of us. Did THE CONSTITUTION ever say that Howard was in any engagement? We remember to have managed to trot around in the rear of the army of hostile Indians for a season, but we have heard of any regular engagement. It is true that the savages sometimes grew tired of Howard's madinging in front of them, and made frequent descents upon him for the purpose of getting horses, guns and ammunition, and we remember that Howard was in the habit of claiming these little affairs as victories resulting from his strategic movements; but we fail to recall any regular battle that occurred until General Howard swooped down upon the wastiles and captured them. At the same time, we can assure the Inter-Ocean that we have long suspected Howard to be the greatest of our North American generals.

BEN BUTLER will perhaps regret to hear that the confederate soldiers don't want any pensions.

THE New York Tribune would hasard nothing in admitting that the substitution of "watch" for "wretched" was not a typographical blunder.

THE Grant men are beginning to regard John Sherman as the Agnes J. of republican politics.

IT is an impressive sight on cabinet days to observe the amiable Rogers talking civil service reform to the milkman and watching John Sherman through a glass door.

MR. TILDEN'S political health is so far recovered that he is able to canter around on Blackstone.

PETER COOPER has been made a doctor of laws in Latin. When will these colleges and universities stop their nonsense?

THE important information reaches us that Mr. Murat Halstead, one of the members of the famous editorial quadrilateral that flourished and had its day during the Greeley campaign, arrived in Washington Tuesday night and spent the evening with John Sherman. Whereof they spoke, no profane democrat is supposed to know, but it may be taken for granted that the consultation was within the bounds of patriotism. Mr. Halstead has developed into a Sherman stalwart of late, and his visit to Washington is no doubt for the purpose of organizing and putting in working order a literary bureau of such extent and power as will cause the Grant men to quake in their boots.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S volcanic tragedy of "Mexico" is no more of a success than the republic of that name.

WOULDN'T it be as well to go to work and build the Western railroad to the coal fields of Alabama as to sit down and wait for the influx of northern capital. The able G. Alfred Townsend has already pointed out in his luminous style that Chattanooga is the natural capital of the section of country so pleasantly advertised by General Sherman in his letter. Next we shall have a similar statement from the graphic pen of the Hon. Eli Perkins. In the meanwhile, Atlanta wants the Western road.

BOB INGERSOLL'S platform is at least consistent. He is in favor of the republican party and against religion.

IN GENERAL.

—Chicago ahead again. Child born in an elevator.

—"Bee ware!" is what a Flatbush farmer has posted on his bee hives.

—The old rebel yell used to scare Ben Butler, but he now yells it himself.

—The wages of Ah Sin is—but, now we think of it, he isn't allowed to earn any.

—The treasury presses have to run Sundays to meet the demand for four per cent. bonds.

—Young Brodie, a New York newsboy, has walked ninety miles in twenty-four hours.

—Mr. Anthony Trollope is to contribute the volume on Thackeray to Mr. Morley's series of "English Men of Letters."

—"Shall women be represented in the legislature?" is a question before the Minnesota members.

—The Connecticut legislature proposes to tax such real estate as is owned but not occupied by religious organizations.

—A little Milwaukee boy recently drank a pint of red paint, thinking, apparently, that his stomach needed a new coat.

—Judge Hilton has fixed up a tea-room in the basement of the Stewart store to furnish free tea to his clerks.

—It is rumored in Berlin that Queen Victoria will, during the present year, pay a visit to the grave of the late Princess Alice.

—The Albany Press estimates the value of the ice harvest along the Hudson this season at $4,432,600.

—The Rev. Woo-Hoong-Niok-Bau-Tsih Dane is one of the pastors residing at Shanghai, China.

—Bronchitis has attacked John B. Gough, who is confined to his rooms in London, almost unable to speak above a whisper.

—The total railway interests of this country, it is estimated, represent a value of $4,000,000,000.

—A pretty white girl of twenty, a resident of Bloomington, Indiana, has just married a septuagenarian negro.

—The estate of the late William Appleton, of Boston, is valued at $707,901, there being $112,125 in stock of a single railroad company.

—"Talmage on his Muscle" is the caption the New York Herald gives the report of a lecture of the great preacher before a rowing club.

—The Rev. O. B. Frothingham has arranged to give up his charge in New York in the spring and go abroad for an absence of a year.

—An order has been issued by the chief of police of Ottawa, prohibiting women of ill-repute from driving on the streets in open cabs in daylight.

—There is a rumor that Monsieur Bouguereau, the distinguished French artist, is engaged to marry Miss Gardner, an American lady, and also an artist.

—A Philadelphia firm has just completed and shipped a magnificent set of gold mounted carriage harness, ordered by the khedive of Egypt.

—The Rochester Sunday Herald looks upon "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as a good theatrical performance with which to break in a tender conscience.

—The fact that Cetywayo exhibits no reluctance to fighting leads us to believe that he must have signed the Berlin peace treaty.

—"Love," said he, "what kind of a stone do you think they will give me when I am gone?" "Brimstone, my dear, without doubt," responded the wife of his bosom.

—The New Orleans Picayune says that Shakspeare was a man who did not know how to spell his own name. He was shaky upon that point, certainly.

—A Mrs. Boot, of Arkansas, has married Mr. Shews. The boot seems to be on the wrong foot here, but on the whole, we guess they are a well-mated pair of Shews.

—It canie out in a trial in San Francisco that Leong Yew was engaged to play at the Royal Chinese theater in that city at the rate of $6,700 a year.

—Senator Collamer, of Vermont, once described Senator Edmunds as a man who could see a fly on a barn door as far as anybody, but who never saw the door.

—Henry T. P. Tudor, the solitary horseman who proposes to ride from New York to Patagonia on horseback, is making progress.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis denies the report that he is to lecture in Atlanta at an early day. He says his engagement and circumstances have not permitted him to entertain any such purpose.

—The Dublin Nation thinks it worthy of note that during General Grant's visit to Ireland he never said one word complimentary to the Irish in the United States.

—What is called the largest sturgeon ever recorded, a gigantic fish eleven feet four inches long and weighing over six hundred and fifty pounds, was recently caught off Hellgoland.

—The courts of Wisconsin and Illinois have decided that where there is a difference of opinion between teacher and parent as to the studies a child shall pursue, the wishes of the parent shall prevail.

—It appears now that the old American Bible society will adhere to the term of its constitution, which provides that only the King James version of the Bible shall be circulated.

—There is a resolution before the Maine senate instructing the Maine congressmen to use all means in their power to effect a reduction of the salary of the president of the United States to $25,000 and of the salaries of congressmen to $3,000.

—Joseph Milmore, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a bust of the Princess Louise for the city of Ottawa. It will be used as a model by makers of low-necked dresses.

—W. S. Gilbert, the author of the libretto of "Pinafore," has but one ambition—to write a tragedy. Sullivan, the composer of "Pinafore's" music, has but one great ambition—to write an oratorio.

—The Cincinnati Times makes bold to say that if Whittier's last poem in the Atlantic, "The Landmarks," had come from some unknown person it would have been pitched into the waste-basket.

—Some of the ministers of New York are planning a grand combination tour to Italy and return. It is to come off in July and August, and to cost each minister about $500. It is open to the clergy of all creeds.

—Mrs. Van Zandt, daughter of the late Signor Bitz (known as Mme. Vaqzini), has a daughter who has been singing in Milan, and is spoken of as the coming prima donna, for whose services Mr. Carl Rosa and other managers are bidding.

—James Daly, of Marathon, Mich., told his wife to go out and cut some wood. She refused. He tried to whip her, but failed ignobly. She threw him down, tied his hands behind him, and drove him before her to a justice's court three miles away.

—Under the head of "An Old Landmark Destroyed," a contemporary publishes an account of the burning of a whiskey distillery. A temperance editor would have called it "an old nose-mark destroyed."—Norristown Herald.

—Mr. Froude is a constant visitor upon Mr. Carlyle, and to him, it is reported, were intrusted some materials for a Carlyle biography. It is not finally determined, however, that he shall do the work, and it is supposed that it may be undertaken by Carlyle's niece, Miss Aitken.

—The Daily Telegraph, of London, claims a circulation of 200,000 copies daily. It is said only one paper in the world exceeds this, viz: the Petet Journal, of Paris, which is said to average 500,000 daily. But it may be doubted that Paris has a press capable of running off that number of sheets each day.

—A lady in Fitchburg, Mass., if we may believe the Boston Globe, is a medium against her will, and is forced to see what is going on among her neighbors, though she may be miles away. Recently, while in a trance, she discovered a social scandal of large proportions.

—The revisionists of the Bible have nearly completed their work, but are likely to find opposition to the introduction of the new version. Bishop Cox, of Buffalo, declares against it, and affirms his belief that a majority of church members are opposed to the change. It appears that the Bible society cannot print it unless their constitution is amended.

—The Zulus wear only a cartridge-box and the English forces would not have been whipped had they not first been surprised and shocked at such dreadful immodesty. The English soldiers, it must be remembered, are made up of the common people, and hence are not inured to such sights by English court receptions.

—Among other definite provisions of the Jewish sanitary laws is a careful prescription as to the manner in which cattle for food are to be inspected prior to their slaughter, and the Hebrew Leader asserts that were Mosaic methods adhered to there could never be the slightest danger of the public being victimized by having pleuro-pneumonic meat palmed off upon it.

—It is stated that the Haviland pottery company, of Limoges, France, is now at work upon a service of china for the executive mansion at Washington. It is entirely different from the sets made by this establishment for the terms of President Grant and also President Lincoln, each course, from soup to dessert, being of different shape and decoration.

—Judge Gildersleeve, of New York, is after the ladies' pockets. He had a boy before him arrested for pocket-picking, and, while he could not justify the boy, he read the ladies a lesson which will apply here as well as there. He is due in fashion among the sex to carry pocket-books in the hand when out shopping—as direct an invitation to "come and take it" as can be made. "Others," as the judge said, "wear cloaks with pockets far back upon the sides. These pockets are usually wide and open. Yet ladies insist upon carrying their wallets in these pockets, even when they are shopping in thronged thoroughfares. I say, with the utmost seriousness, that this is a most reprehensible practice. Ladies in adopting it practically, though, of course, unintentionally, almost make themselves accessories to crime."

I Want to be a Walker.

I want to be a walker
Yes, that is now the thing,
I want to get my muscle up
And sail around the ring.
I want to win a champion belt
And make the people talk,
I want to hear the fellows shout
"Oh, golly, can't she walk!"
I want to beat O'Leary
And wear a victor's smile,
For walking is, I understand,
The latest female style.
—Andrews Bazaar.

Dr. Felton's Appeal for Aid.

A. W. R. in Macon Telegraph.

The letter written during the last congressional canvass in the seventh Georgia district by Doctor Felton's "private matter" to Ferry, one of the radical senators from Michigan, imploring aid from the radical campaign committee for the doctor in his race against the democratic party and nominee, Hon. John C. Nicholls, made in one of my letters last week, has caused much comment here. It was the first public notification of the existence of such a document and the publication of the fact stirred up matters a little rude in the "independent camp." There was no chance of unloading by denying that such a letter had been written, and consequently the only thing left was either to wheedle or bully Gorham, secretary to the committee aforesaid, either into denying its existence, giving it up or destroying it. The ambassador it seems, however, to have failed in his mission and returned to report to his employers that his sweet brogue had entirely failed on Gorham. Before I forget it, I will mention that the ambassador is said to have been one J. C. McBurney, sometimes of Macon, where he is not entirely idolized by the respectable people thereof, and who is now here figuring as "Colonel McBurney, of Georgia." I saw in a paper the other day that the gallant "colonel" had been elected to represent the "Southern republicans" at the grand reception to dirty work Logan when he comes here this week, and that the "colonel" would also act as marshal of the procession. The "colonel" must therefore be in full feather with the elect, and on that account, I suppose, was selected ambassador to Gorham to either get that letter or have it put in a safe place. What will be the next move I can't imagine, unless the aid of the tumble bug of the National Republican, the special admirer of patriots of the McBurney and Felton stripe, is invoked to discipline Gorham.

The Historian's Resources.

Washington Post.

The evidence of General Barlow and others shows that there was not a visiting statesman, or an official of any kind, who knew the facts regarding the election in Florida, who did not know that the state had gone for Tilden. The records of the departments show that every official who helped steal the vote for Hayes has been paid by Hayes for the crime. The impartial historian will be indebted to Mr. Hayes for one of the heaviest tasks ever imposed on him. To do justice to the subject, to hand down to posterity a truthful record of the acts of a man who, claiming to be honest, accepted the stolen presidency and paid the thieves in federal patronage—to do all this and not seem to set down aught in malace, will challenge the historian's resources to their utmost strength and tension.

The Difference.

Greenville (S. C.) News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION (taking, it seems, only the News and Courier for authority,) is making a grand mistake in supposing that South Carolina proposes to repudiate her honest debt. Like Georgia, South Carolina simply refuses to pay that which she does not owe. The holders of fraudulent South Carolina bonds have had warning time and again that the people would never consent to the payment of fraudulent bonds. The difference between Georgia and South Carolina is only that the latter was longer in the hands of the thieves, and therefore it is more difficult to trace the frauds.

A Crushed War Claim.

Baltimore Gazette.

Maryland weeps to-day over another crushed war claim. Anna Ella Carroll, one of our citizens, during the late conflict, furnished valuable military plans to the union army and rendered heroic service to the government. It is understood that she laid down the plan of campaign which enabled Grant to capture Vicksburg, but for the fifteenth time her claim has been ignored by congress. The supposition is that the country can't afford to have any old woman sharing the honors which belong exclusively to Grant.

A New Departure.

New York World.

Of all the queer things which have been done or left undone by American legislatures of late years, perhaps the queerest is the decision of an Illinois legislative committee to let the Pullman car company manage its own business because the "present receipts yield but 8 per cent. on the capital invested!" The decision was a sensible one; but are we to regard the principle of the decision as a precedent and a new departure in legislation?

The Neglected Ampt.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The danger becomes greater every day that our own Ampt will go down to future generations as the man who had something to do with the electoral count, but who went to his grave with his story in his belly. The amount of neglect that has been showered upon Ampt since his return from the blooming peninsula, if bestowed upon Jim Anderson, would have made a respectable citizen out of him.

The Lack of Inducement.

Baltimore Gazette.

The Washington Post says that if the democratic party is to be led by cowards it does not deserve to succeed. The trouble is there is no inducement held out to brave men to lead the democratic party. As soon as the man begins to show aggressiveness and qualities which fit him for leadership he is promptly hawked at by a mousing owl and killed.

A Profitable Policy.

New York Sun.

The Wade Hampton school of politicians hopes at one time to make something out of the fraudulent administration. They have failed. "Let us cease efforts to replenish our coffers by raids on the federal treasury," says Mr. Aiken, "and go to work and help ourselves." The south will find the Aiken policy more profitable than that of Hampton.

Colonel Corbin's Position.

Baltimore Gazette.

February is drawing toward a close and still Mr. Corbin, of South Carolina, is compelled to sit in the colored gallery of the senate chamber and contemplate Senator Butler's nursing his wooden leg in a richly upholstered chair on a salary of $5,000 a year. We feel authorized to say that the spectacle causes his patriotic heart to bleed.

A Painful Situation.

New Haven Register.

Mr. Blaine starts out in the presidential race with one foot "solid" on Maine, and the other straddled clean across the continent to California on an anti-Chinese basis. He has yet no supporting prop between these two extremes, and the situation, to say the least, must be painful.

The Dennis Kearney Vote.

Philadelphia Times.

The way in which the anti-Chinese bill was carried through congress seems to indicate that both parties have captured the Dennis Kearney vote.

Sursingle and Stirrup.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Thurman, too, should buy himself a saddle-horse and prance up and down the avenue. Every candidate must have one.

A Typographical Error.

Greenville Eagle.

They call Ben. Butler a "confederate brigadier." It is perhaps a typographical error. They mean brigand.

On Tap.

Philadelphia Times.

There are the most painful indications that somebody has opened a bar in behalf of Grant.

The Curtain Rung Up.

Washington Post.

Exit the virtuous imbecile, Christiancy. Enter the vigorous party ruffian, Chandler.

B. Butler as a Rebel

Elmira Advertiser, rep.

Ben. Butler would like to pension Jeff. Davis and then elect him president.

Short and Sweet.

Cumming Clarion.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the liveliest paper in the south.

Has it Come to This?

Cincinnati Commercial.

Ben. Butler is now the leading confederate brigadier.

Dead Roses.

BY KATE G. RAIFORD.

Oh! flowers, your subtle perfume,
Your delicate, fragrant breath,
The faint and tender glow of your bloom
Survive th still hour death.

One glance at their crimson glow
Then carelessly cast aside,
Forgotten, neglected, and so,
The riven roses died!

Died, and by all unwept,
By all unmourned fair flowers;
Died, while your fragrance crept
Through all the long night hours,

And filled the palatial air
With your last parting sighs—
Sad as a mourner's prayer,
Or tears from a mother's eyes!

But yet, not wholly lost
Though torn from the parent stem,
No more by the breezes tossed,
Nor rocked to sleep by them.

Your fragrance on the air,
Like a plume from memory's wing,
Or, of the true heart's lyre,
A tiny, slender string:

So the chord, when touched, may sing
A song of the nevermore;
And the snow-white plume may bring
A glimpse of the far off shore.

A New Strike.

The working classes of our community have struck against the many high-priced cough medicines and have adopted Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup as the best and cheapest remedy in the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle. 243

QUERY: "Why will men smoke common tobacco, when they can buy Marburg Bro.'s 'Seal of North Carolina' at the same price?" 19 feb2 deodly sat tues thur.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost—I know it.

"A WORKINGMAN."

RELIEF FOR THE AFFLICTED.

TUTT'S PILLS.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a Dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulderblade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness; Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS

are especially adapted to such cases, a single dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A NOTED DIVINE SAYS:

Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir; For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended to me; I used them (but with little faith). I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and I have gained forty pounds solid flesh. They are worth their weight in gold.

REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

The first effect of TUTT'S PILLS is to Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.

Dr. J. F. HAYWOOD,
OF NEW YORK, SAYS:—

"Few diseases exist that cannot be relieved by restoring the Liver to its normal functions, and for this purpose no remedy has ever been invented that has as happy an effect as TUTT'S PILLS."

SOLD EVERYWHERE, PRICE 25 CENTS.
Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts Instantaneously, and is as Harmless as spring water. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

2or feb8 d1y Thur sat tues & wly 6t Tu Thur sat

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or dissipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

HOP BITTERS.

Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it, taste it, use it.

Your druggist keeps it.

HOP BITTERS.

It may save your life. It has saved hundreds. For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.

302 jan21 dly tues thur sat & wly nxt read mat

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O. A. SMITH,

Distiller of Coal Tar,

AND MANUFACTURER ON

ROOFING MATERIALS,

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing,

The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use.

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For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,

The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA, GA.

DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY in various Courts. Success guaranteed. Advice free. MUNRO ADAMS, Att'y, 194 Broadway, New York. 639 feb1 w4t & dlm sat sun wed

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR.....Auctioneer.

Beautiful Lots in Third Ward.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES ON Thursday, the 6th March, at 3 o'clock, with perfect title, 8 Lots Nos. 1 and 2, 52½ by 145, on the corner of Jones and Connolly streets. An elevated, desirable site.

Also, Lots 6, 7 and 8, each 50 by 152, fronts on south side of Jones street and immediately east of Mr. Wm. Brenner. In the rear of these and fronting on Martin street Lot No. 7, 50 by 240 Alley divides these lots as per plat. All lay well.

Also, on opposite side of street

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Talbot county is improving.

—Stewart county has invested heavily in mules this season.

—The mounted tramps are on their way to Forsyth.

—Burglars are abroad in Wilkinson county.

—Savannah is to have another cotton press.

—A fossil mine has been struck in the city hall yard of Augusta.

—Burglars have been making a raid on the country stores in Baker county.

—Mr. D. S. Haynes, of Sandersville, is dead.

—A young man of Savannah, worried by John Barleycorn, attempted to commit suicide the other day.

—The Hawkinsville Dispatch wisely advises farmers to pay cash for their fertilizers.

—Augusta didn't get the state fair, but she still retains possession of the finest water power yet developed in Georgia.

—A Barke county man killed three wild gobblers at one shot recently and gobbled them up afterwards.

—John B. Gorman is the only Georgia editor who, in addition to his other gifts, has talented legs.

—Macon was unusually quiet day before yesterday, but there is no telling what has happened since.

—George Patrick Woods, of the Hawkinsville Dispatch, is entertaining several members of the Georgia press. And he knew all about their appetites beforehand.

—A little Jonesboro boy shot himself in the leg recently and concealed the fact for several days. The ball has been cut out now, and the little boy is getting well.

—A toy balloon, labeled with the name of L. M. Ripley, was found in Wilkinson county recently. It is supposed to have originated in Macon.

—Seven hundred tons of guano have already been received at the depot in Hawkinsville—the result of the carving in of the agents which occurred two weeks ago.

—Dr. Willis Westmoreland, of this city has been telegraphed for to attend Mr. Arson W. Parker, who was recently severely cut in the leg in an affray in Albany.

—Hon. George T. Barnes, a member of the national democratic executive committee, has left for Washington to attend the meeting of that body which takes place on Wednesday.

—Hon. Daniel Henderson, one of the most prominent citizens of Southwest Georgia, died recently in Worth county. He held many important offices of honor and trust.

—Mr. H. W. J. Ham announces, in a frisky salutatory, that he is now one of the glumes of the Gainesville Eagle. Ham is very apt with the pen, and will make the Eagle flop its wings with renewed vigor.

—We endeavored to state the other day that Major Alfred Beste, of Georgia, had purchased "The Folly" in Talbot county, Maryland, but it appears matters got mixed. All of which causes the judicious Mumford, of the Talbotton Standard, to grieve somewhat.

—The Dalton Citizen says that two negro children were burned to death near Carrollton recently. The parents had locked them up in the cabin and then went to a neighbor's some distance away; returning late at night they found their cabin in ashes and their children burned to death with it.

—Albany News: Sheep raising is still attracting a great deal of attention in southwest Georgia. No doubt that this is one of the best sections of the United States and it only needs to be thoroughly tried by those who mean business for the people of the whole country, north and south, to find it out. Two gentlemen from Boston are now in Worth prospecting around with a view of stocking ranches. They are both medical gentlemen, and are among the best citizens of the Hub." They are making headquarters at Mr. Hugh Gordon's, near Ty-Ty.

—Columbus Times: The North and South railroad company have gone to work in earnest to-day in repairing the rolling stock and extending the road in connection. The engines are now in the shops under the supervision of a master mechanic and will soon push the road as good as a new engine. Every part about the engine not as good as new will be replaced by new pieces. We learn that the company will soon construct several new cars in order to transport the lumber which accumulate at the depot. In fact they are putting everything in first-class order and are making ample preparations for the transaction of all their business. The company are in favor of a new line of railroad, and this would be a valuable addition. The work of extension will be pushed forward with a vim. The inclement weather has prevented the company from putting a large force on the road, but now, as the weather is getting fine, and the days lengthening, they will take advantage of it and push the work forward. With such men as Dr. Hood, Moses Nachman and Redd at the head of it the North and South will be bound to succeed. Three cheers and a tiger for the North and South.

—Hon. Dispatch, "Uncle" Joe Thomas, of the Quitman Reporter, has been visiting Calvary Pendleton, of Valdosta times, as to certain statistics concerning the sanitary condition of the Okefenokee swamp. He returns to give the "dismal swamp" the lie direct, who it is said lives in the Okefenokee swamp, and where his residence there eleven years and thirty-six grandchildren. He has lived without forty years, during which time he has never had any sickness. He has been in his family, losing and that from a rattlesnake bite. He also said that their diet has been largely confined to corn hominy. Our informant is another uncle Bill Griffin, who has lived twenty days, their habitants among the salamanders and the whole family, and with the same result—sickness, no deaths, no use for medicine. Oh, yes, give us the statistics of these remarkable people.

—Eastman Times: A gentleman from county, recently moved to Dodge county, has gone, his dog, and his little son to the woods hunting a few days since. The son killed a fox and a pine log dog started in a considerable chase. The fox reached the timber. The rabbit reached a hole, and the Haralson man set to work to get it out with his gun rod. This was accomplished and he proceeded to hunt. Night was approaching, he found himself in the midst of a pine barren, and all the surroundings a strange to him. His dog "treed" a bear, and he soon had that varmint secured with its tail in a split sapling. He had plenty of game, but he didn't know the direction to take to reach home. At last, on such occasions, the further the man traveled the more bewildered he became. He could find no human habitation, he could not find any road or path. He was in a vast wilderness of pines and wire-grass, which his eyes were not accustomed to penetrate. Darkness came on, and he could not continue his travels. He struck a match from his pocket, and made a fire with the rich pine knots which accumulate at the depot. In a few minutes he had a rousing fire, which he soon had surrounded in great profusion. His little dog curled up by the other side of the fire and went to sleep, and he also fell asleep, and they thus reposed till morning. The daylight gleamed upon the surrounding scenes, the hunter, with his little boy and dog, resumed their search for a way out of their troubles. In a few hours, to their great joy, they found themselves near a farmer's house in the neighborhood of Midway church, in Pulaski county. The lost wanderers was soon refreshed with breakfast, and started off in the right direction for the place where he arrived during the day to the great joy of his wife.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE following buildings will be received until the 20th of March next: one Brick Block, first floor containing two Store Houses; Mayor's and Police Courts on floor above; one Brick Block, containing nine Store Houses, with two stories and basement. Plans and specifications for first block may now be seen at the office of G. H. Heinitsh, Architect. Also for Hotel block at Thomasville, to be completed by 1st October next. Contractor to give bonds. Right to reject any or all bids reserved.

H. E. HEINITSH,
R. L. BOWDEN,
W. C. CANNON,
Committee for Town Council.
R. L. BOWDEN
W. WASH THOMPSON,
H. E. HEINITSH,
Committee for Building Association.
Spartanburg, S. C., February 12, 1879.
24 feb14 d4w fri tues

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not cause or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR

Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists. AGENTS WANTED.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.

26 aug17 deod & weowly am col nex read ma

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&wkly

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.
SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

GEO. J. HOWARD, Atlanta. CHAS. H. HOWARD, Augusta, Ga.
W. H. HOWARD, Jr.,

GEO J. HOWARD & BROS.,
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
29 E. ALABAMA STREET.

HAVING FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP TO do an EXCLUSIVELY wholesale business, at the above named place, we now announce to the trade that we are prepared to offer inducements to close buyers. Our stock is entirely new and will only needs to be thoroughly tried by those who mean business for the people of the whole country, north and south to find it out. Two gentlemen from Boston are now in Worth prospecting around with a view of stocking ranches. They are both medical gentlemen, and are among the best citizens of the Hub." They are making headquarters at Mr. Hugh Gordon's, near Ty-Ty

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
ETC.,

usually kept in first-class drug stores, we deal largely in

STATIONERY,

and can supply the trade with

BLANK BOOKS,
WRITING PAPERS,
PENS, INK, ETC.,

at bottom prices, and all fresh new stock.

Guano Manufacturers having advanced the prices of their goods, we can furnish fertilizing chemicals at prices that will enable parties to make their own fertilizers much cheaper than to buy the article already manipulated. We will furnish good working formulas to parties buying from us.

10 feb2...d3m GEO. J. HOWARD & BROS.

MITCHELL HOUSE,
THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA.

SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day, $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dif

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring, at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services at a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.

Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

GEO. S. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office Norcross Building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets. Practices in all the Courts, both State and Federal. 20 feb2 d1m

THOS. E. WATSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMSON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a specialty.
269 jan19 d3m

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORN Y AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 300 jan17 d2m

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. N. EL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep14'78 d6m

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW,
GREENSBORO, GEORGIA.
Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
120 aug16,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 465 sep22 d6m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE,
T. LAYNE, Proprietor,
CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE.
This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Passengers transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
304 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2.00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr.,
300 d2m Proprietor.

MARSHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make it second to none in the South in point of first-class house in this country.
30 sept d6m E. H. PAINE.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA
The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new hotel. It has been newly furnished throughout, and offers to the public a Sample room for Commercial Travelers.
Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS,
January 11, 1879...dtf Proprietor.

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY.....PROPRIETOR.
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2.00 and $3.00 per day according to location of rooms.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
6'00 oct8 dtf one 9

UNDERTAKER.

C. BORNEFELD,
UNDERTAKER,
Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN CITY OR DETAIL, furnish Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
dec9 tuthly dly

LOTTERIES.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS C, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 11th, 1879—106th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for (twenty-five) of Twenty Years, which period expires by the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	Capital Prize	$ 75,000
1	Capital Prize	10,000
1	Capital Prize	5,000
2	Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5	Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20	Prizes of 500	10,000
100	Prizes of 100	10,000
200	Prizes of 50	10,000
500	Prizes of 20	10,000
1000	Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9	Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9	Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857	Prizes, amounting to	$170,400

Responsible correspondents wanted in all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to A. MOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
215 feb11 d&wkw

8th
GRAND DISTRIBUTION!
Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky. Drawing and details under supervision of prominent citizens of Kentucky, in public in the city of Louisville, on

Monday, March 31, 1879.

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$112,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Success of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the MARCH DRAWING:

1	Prize	$30,000
1	Prize	10,000
1	Prize	5,000
10	Prizes, $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes 500 each	10,000
100	Prizes 100 each	10,000
200	Prizes 50 each	10,000
500	Prizes 20 each	10,000
1000	Prizes 10 each	10,000
9	Prizes $300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9	Prizes 200 each, " "	1,800
9	Prizes 100 each, " "	900
1,960	Prizes,	$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

214 feb11 feb dwed sat & wll 18 25 mar4 march d sat tues thur & w 3 11 18 25

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 4, 1879.

On and after Sunday, January 5th, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	2 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	8 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	4 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Monday, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon, from Eufaula&Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	8 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

H. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt.
WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt.
W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
oct6 jan19 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.
AND THE
CUMBERLAND ROUTE.
TO ALL POINTS IN
FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. Passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:40 p. m. Connections, quick transients, and only the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch are offered to Darien, Doboy, Sapelo, Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic, Gulf & Florida Transit Co.'s R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch, safety and low rates will combine to make this route greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, call either in passenger or freight office. Please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.
feb6...dtf

ATLANTA AND CHARLOTTE AIR Line Railway.

[Trains run by Atlanta Time.]

Time Tables, in effect January 11th, 1879.

NO. 1 AND 3, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, EAST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
p. m.	a. m.	
	5:45	Atlanta.
5:36	8:58	At Lula, Georgia, with the Northeastern Railroad for Maysville, Gillsville, Harmony Grove and Athens, Ga.
7:10	10:17	At Toccoa with Elberton Air-Line Railroad for Martins Lovonia, Bowersville, Royston, Bowman and Elberton.
8:23	11:36	At Seneca with Blue Ridge Railroad for Walhalla and Belton. Pendleton and Anderson. C. H.
p. m.	p. m.	
9:59	1:32	At Greenville, S.C., with the Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Williamston, Belton, Honea Path, Due West, Hodges, Cokesbury, Abbeville C. H., Greenwood, Ninety-six, Newberry, Alston and Columbia.
p. m.	p. m.	
11:14	3:02	At Spartanburg, with the Spartanburg, Union and Columbia Railroad for Union, Santuck, Alston and Columbia, and the Spartanburg and Ashville Railroad, for Tryon City, Milrose, Saluda, Colemans, connecting here with stage for Flat Rock, Hendersonville, Ashville and Warm Springs, N. C.
a. m.	p. m.	
7:25	5:30	At Gastonia, with Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, for Dallas, Pleasant Ridge, Yorkville and Chester
a. m.	p. m.	
2:40	6:21	At Charlotte, with the Carolina Central Railroad for Monroe Wadesboro, Rocking ham, Hamlet, Lumberton, Lincolnton, Shelby, Wilmington, and Intermediate points. With Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad for Statesville, Newton, Hickory, Morganton, Marion, Henry's and Old Fort.
a. m.	p. m.	
2:00	6:30.	At Junction (Charlotte) Air-Line with the Richmond and Danville Railroad for all points North, East and West, and for Virginia Springs.
		At Greensboro, with Eastern Division North Carolina Railroad, for Company Shops, Hillsboro, Durham, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Kingston, Newbern and Beaufort, and Salem Branch Railroad, for Salem and Winston.

No. 2 AND 4, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS, WEST WARD.

Time of Arrival	Time of Departure	
	a. m.	a. m.
	10:10.	12:25. Air-Line Junction.
	10:20.	12:32. night, Charlotte.
p. m.	p. m.	
12:40.	10:45.	At Atlanta, connections with the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line (A. & W. P. R. R.) and the (W. & A. R. R.) for all points in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and the Northwest. With the Central Railroad of Georgia, for Macon, Savannah, Brunswick and all points in Southwestern Georgia and Florida. With the Georgia Railroad for Augusta, Charleston, Port Royal and Savannah.

Train leaving at 2:40 p. m. carries the great Northern mail.

Train leaving at 6:00 a. m. through sleeper Charlotte to New York without change.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New York without change. Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices throughout the country.

G. J. FOREACRE, G. M
W. J. HOUSTON, G. F. and P. A.

Waverley Seminary.
No. 1412 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Advantages first-class. Terms moderate. Second Session opens February 10th.
MISS LIPSCOMB,
305 jan28 d1m Principal.

LEGAL NOTICES.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. ANDREW BOWEN and JAMES BOWEN.

I have levied upon as the property of James Bowen, one of the above named defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 314 and 269, in the twenty-fourth district and second section of Pickens county, Ga., containing 220 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
83 feb4 dlaw5w tues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. WALTER W. FINDLEY, SAMUEL LESSER AND JAMES J. FINLEY.

I have levied upon, as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, 125 acres of lot of land No. 85, in the 17th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411 Militia District, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
93 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

J. & M. ROSE vs. J. B. HART AND WILLIAM HART.

I have levied upon as the property of the defendants, one dwelling house and lot in the town of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia, north of the Georgia Railroad, fronting said road, east of Church street, west of Fairground street, adjoining lot of Mrs. A. R. Maisey, and south of a street running between the said dwelling house lot and lot belonging to T. N. Bryant. Property now in possession of Mrs. A. B. Hart.

Also, upon lot of land in said town of Union Point, together with the steam saw-mill and grist-mill, woodshop, blacksmith-shop and dwelling house thereon, the same being the lot conveyed by James F. Hart to J. B. Knox and O. E. Fluker on the 12th day of February, 1876, and now in possession of said Knox & Fluker, and will sell the same at public auction at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Property pointed out by W. R. Trammell, as the property of said Hart.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
81 dlaw5wtues. United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES VS. WASHINGTON BARKER, WILLIAM BARKER and W. H. H. BARKER.

I have levied upon as the property of William Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 176, 177, 178, 272, 274, 275, 276 and 277, in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 238 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon. Also, upon the following described property as the property of W. H. H. Barker, one of the abovenamed defendants, parts of lots of land Nos. 179, 273 and 271 in the 14th district and 1st section of Forsyth county, Ga., containing 120 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction at the Court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated Atlanta, Ga., February 3d, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
87 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. SAMUEL GORE, Sr., and ABRAHAM H. YORK.

I have levied upon as the property of Samuel Gore, Sr., one of the above named defendants, part of lot of land No. 986, in the second district and third section of Paulding county, containing 40 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon, and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated 3d February, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
95 feb4 dlaw5w tues United States Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDERAND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, in the following case, to-wit:

THE UNITED STATES vs. HOWELL H. THOMAS, JAMES J. FINDLEY, AND SAMUEL LESSER.

I have levied upon as the property of James J. Findley, one of the above named defendants, part of land lot No. 85 in the 17th district of Hall county, Georgia, 411th militia district, containing 125 acres, more or less, together with all the improvements thereon; and will sell the same at public auction, at the court-house in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, between the lawful hours of sale. Dated at Atlanta, ... February 3, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
85 feb4...law5w tues U. S. Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 5-16d; in New York at 12 4-8c; in Atlanta at 9c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day in Georgia, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds, shifting to easterly or southerly, a slight rise followed by falling barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, February 21, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Pr ct	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.20	46	47	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.30	39	73	W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.32	44	68		Calm	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.26	62	76	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.10	61	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.08	64	89	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.92	64	68	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.21	54	80	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.25	50	93	S.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.25	49	37	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.40	29	59	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
11:31	30.39	41	33	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.28	50	25	W.	Gentle	.00	Fair.
4 06	30.24	50	25	W.	Gentle	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.21	47	40	S. W.	Gentle	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.20	46	47	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 30.275 | Maximum ther..... 53
Mean daily ther..... 43.57 | Minimum ther..... 27
Mean dail humid..... 47.33 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

James Ormond's Paper Mills,
Office 43 Broad Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
For specimen of News see DAILY and WEEKLY CONSTITUTION. 376 feb20 dtf

CRAIGE & CO.
SOUTHERN
WHOLESALE AGENTS
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THE ONLY
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French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-d1y

Closing Out Sale!
I now offer from this date my entire stock of Goods, Positively at NEW YORK COST, such as Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats, and a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Trunks and Satchels. This inducement is offered for twenty days only, without any humbug. Purchasers can save money by calling at my store and thereby convince themselves. D. STEINHEIMER,
New York Store, 18 Whitehall street.
000 feb22 d1w

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
156 feb7 d1m

MEETINGS.
[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]
Attention, Tallulah!
You are ordered to meet at your hall this afternoon at one (1) o'clock.
By order, W. R. BIGGERS,
President.
T. W. GORDON,
Secretary. 395 feb22 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.
[See Second Page]
DeGive's Opera House—February 26th, "Our Bachelors." Robson & Crane.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page.]
Beautiful Third Ward Lots—G. W. Adair.
Another car-load Buggies—Hall & Morris.
Important to Shipper of Fertilizers—E. R. Dorsey
Funeral notice of Mr. William B. Kontz.

The Constitution
ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 22 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The number of arrivals at the Kimball for past 24 hours was 92.

—A part of the uniform of the average Atlanta boy is an Alabama sling.

—The average Atlanta merchant is doing a good business.

—The shade trees are commencing to clothe themselves with green.

—The English sparrows at city hall park are great pets with the visitors.

—The streets are propably in better condition now than ever.

—Work on the city rock quarry is progressing handsomely.

—The manufacturing interests of Atlanta look very promising at present.

—To-day is Washington's birthday, as they all say.

—Sunday afternoons large numbers of visitors go out to Oakland cemetery.

—Emerson and the "big 4" managed to break the boys up.

—Atlanta merchants are beginning to get in their spring goods.

—Society young men of Dalton get their Sunday suits from Atlanta tailors.

—Sportsmen are killing plenty of game around Atlanta.

—Fulton county farmers, as a general thing, use very little guano.

—The road to the water works is considered the most popular with the young folks.

—The young ladies took advantage of the fine weather and were out in force yesterday.

—Valentine season would not do to come oftener than once a year in Atlanta, or the young folks would be continually bankrupt.

—Colonel Charles L. Schlater, superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany railroad, is a guest at the Kimball.

—Macon occasionally sends up a delegation of her citizens to see how Atlanta is getting along.

—A mule died at Clint Taylor's stables yesterday. It is said he laid down comfortably, opened his mouth and let his wind out.

—Babies must be scarcer in Augusta than anywhere else. That is the only city in which Miss Claxton had to use a "rag baby" as a substitute for the genuine article.

—The heaters at the First Baptist church have been overhauled and put in first-class condition. The regular attendants may expect the room to be warm and comfortable.

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Kimball are Hon. B. C. Yancey, Athens; Colonel J. H. Fannin and Dr. H. H. Cary, LaGrange.

—We are glad to learn that Gussie, the bright little daughter of Mr. L. W. Scoville, who has been ill for some days past, has recovered and is now as well as ever.

Emerson's Minstrels.

Emerson's minstrels played to a full house last night. The performance took finely. The jokes were a little ancient, but the specialties were remarkably fine. Emerson and Morton keep the ends very well. The famous "big 4" are a team that cannot be beaten. They did the most wonderful gyrations and contortions, and were encored till they were out of breath. Don Ferreyra, the man flute, with his hands and mouth, and nothing else, makes beautiful flute notes and plays operatic airs perfectly. His imitation of animals was capital. As an artist he has no rival, for he is the only "man flute," as he calls himself. The sketches were amusing.

THE NEW RAISED CHECK.

The Accused Man Bound Over.

The case of the new raised draft has caused much talk and some excitement on the sidewalks. The friends of the arrested party—Mr. J. F. Gowen—stoutly maintained his innocence all the while, and went into the investigation with a vim. The case was called before Justice Tanner at three o'clock day before yesterday. The Atlanta national bank was represented by its attorney, Judge John D. Cunningham. For the prisoner appeared Messrs. McConnell and Heyward. The case proceeded and a full examination of several witnesses was had. All the facts reported in the account of Mr. Gowen's arrest were substantiated. There seemed to be some sharp cross firing on the point as to whether the "Miss Lula Hentzel," in whose name the draft was bought, had any existence, or whether the accused had merely used the name as a blind. The evidence went to show that the negro who went to the Markham house again and again to get the bogus express envelope addressed to Miss Lula Hentzel, carried it at once to Mr. Gowen, who was under the car shed. He had papers on his person which give the name of the supposed lady, and also the number of the check. The theory of the defense is that the accused might have come into the possession of the draft after it was raised from $4 to $400, and he might have innocently sought to get the money on it. The defense also pleads as to the jurisdiction of a Fulton county justice Tanner said he would be compelled to bind over the prisoner in the sum of $500. Mr. Gowen was still in the hands of the bailiff, Mr. Langley. He at once telegraphed to his brother, who resides in Rome. His friends said that the bond would be arranged early this morning. The case is peculiar in all its aspects. It presents a bold attempt at check-raising which came very near being successful. The manner in which the case was worked up is quite honorable to the skill of Captain Connelly, of the Atlanta police. It is rumored that since the case was tried, the prosecution has received letters from Forsyth which throw additional light on what is now decidedly dark and mixed.

THE BRISCOE CHECK.

The Jury Returns a Verdict in Favor of McGuire and Brown.

Thursday last, the "raised check" case, which occupied the attention of the superior court for two days, was finished and a verdict rendered. Hon. N. J. Hammond argued the case in behalf of the defendant and Judge McCay made the necessary argument for the plaintiff. The jury at 5 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, returned the following verdict:

Bank state of Georgia vs. Jno. T. McGuire and Citizens' bank of Georgia—We, the jury, find against Jno. T. McGuire, as drawer and indorser, and the Citizens' bank of Georgia, as acceptor for the plaintiff, the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from March 24, 1877, and costs of suit and protest.

A. P. WELLS, Foreman.

February 20, 1879.

The Missing Convicts.

About one year ago Deputy-Marshal Clark Howell and Daniel Pitchford, left Atlanta for the Albany penitentiary, New York, with 24 prisoners from the United States court by the names of Scoggins and Brannan. When the party had reached some point in Tennessee the prisoners managed to make their escape by jumping from the train of cars while they were moving at the rate of thirty-five miles per hour.

Several months after this Scoggins was recaptured in Tennessee and carried to the penitentiary, where he is being made to serve out his sentence. About three months ago Brannan, the other prisoner, was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Strange in the mountains of north Georgia and brought to Atlanta and lodged in Fulton county jail for safe keeping.

Yesterday Deputy Marshals T. C. Murphy and Sterling Roberts left for Albany with Brannan. The prisoner says that he made his escape by sawing his shackles apart with a small saw which he had concealed upon his person.

Swedish Lady Quartette.

Next Monday and Tuesday nights and Tuesday matinee the famous Swedish lady quartette will appear at our opera house. The press pronounces them superb. As a specimen of the notices they receive we append the following from the Buffalo Courier:

"St. James hall never contained a larger and more brilliant audience than the one that last evening greeted the famous Swedish lady quartette. This is all the more remarkable as Aimee and her large company appeared at the academy the same evening. The renderings of the quartette were perfect. There may be vocal possibilities in female quartette singing that have not entered into the mind of man, but we need not stop to trouble ourselves about this; it is enough to know that the singing of last evening was the best we ever heard. In exquisiteness of expression, in fullness, brilliancy and beauty of harmony, and in telling musical effectiveness they were faultless, but they cannot be analyzed. Back of these delightful efforts was a magnetism which rendered them ineffably charming, and the effect upon the audience was indescribable."

Fulton Superior Court.

JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at the usual hour yesterday morning, with Hon. Richard H. Clark, presiding.

The following business was transacted by the court:

Case of Chapman vs. Rattaree. This case, after being opened, was placed aside and set for trial next Monday next, as several of the most important witnesses were not on hand.

The case of Cook, Gunby & Co. vs. J. M. Holbrook, trustee. This case was on trial all of yesterday afternoon and was still pending when court adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

An Alarm of Fire.

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded at No. 1 engine house, and soon the other bells joined in. We believe that we never before heard them ring so unanimously and raise so much fuss. The department turned out promptly and the engines repaired to the residence of Mr. N. R. Fowler, on Peachtree street, where it was found that the shingles upon the roof of the house had taken fire. The flames were put out before damage of any consequence had been sustained. Mr. Fowler thinks that the fire was caused by a spark from one of the chimneys of the residence.

POLICE POINTS.

—The Atlanta police light all of the city lamps.

—The fines collected at the recorder's court matinee yesterday were $12.

—Major Cook is keeping the station-house records in a most creditable manner.

—Old Limerick is one of the most consistant attendants on the recorder's court.

—Mr. John Monaghan, formerly of the police force, is now one of the dignified bailiffs of the superior court.

—Alfred Smith has been arrested by Captain White, of the police force, upon a charge of larceny.

—Chicken thieves are not as numerous as they were three months since. The police, it is hoped, have broken up the business.

—Business was dull at the police headquarters yesterday. Only a few city arrests were made.

—Tom Veal is the shortest member of the police force, but he will be found to be a tough customer by any one who will undertake to handle him.

—The election of two police commissioners comes off at the next meeting of council, which takes place on the first Monday night in March.

—As the summer nights come on special policemen should be appointed to do duty in the city hall park, as that resort will be largely attended by the general public.

—The police should arrest the parties who are continually throwing refuse water into the sewer below the Pryor street entrance of the union passenger depot.

—Captain White, of the police force, arrested a negro woman yesterday who had in her possession a handsome gold watch chain with a sliding clasp. Captain White thinks that the chain has been stolen from some one, and is holding it until the proper owner can be found.

—Hon. Thomas O. Wicker, of Washington, is in the city. He has just been to the agricultural convention at Hawkinsville. Colonel Wicker was a gallant soldier during the late war, and has represented his county several times in the legislature.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Mr. Lamar Cobb, of Athens, is in the city.

—Attorney-general R. N. Ely has returned to the city from a visit to Albany.

—Mr. Joe Thorn, of Atlanta, is skirmishing in the neighborhood of Albany.

—Comptroller-general Goldsmith has been on a visit to southwest Georgia.

—Colonel C. H. C. Willingham, of the Cartersville Free Press, is in the city.

—Mr. Tinsley W. Rucker, of Athens, is attending the supreme court.

Mr. W. M. Moses, of Savannah, is spending a short visit in this city.

—Mr. Eugene Kelly left yesterday for New York.

—Mr. B. P. Hollis, of Americus, is attending the supreme court.

—Mr. James E. Hightower, of Dublin, Ga., is in the city.

—Mr. B. W. Collier, of Indian springs, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. C. Clements, of Fayetteville, is visiting Atlanta.

—Mr. E. A. Cooland, of Greenboro, is visiting the city.

—Mr. N. Chandler, of Madison, is in the city.

—Mr. Hamilton Yancey, of Athens, is in the city.

—Major Joseph Ganahl, of Augusta, is visiting the city.

—Mr. A. Rippard and wife, of Savannah, Ga., are in the city.

—Augusta News: Colonel S. A. Echols, of the Kennesaw route, one of Colonel Wrenn's right hand men, is in Augusta.

—Mr. C. E. Lucas, of Atlanta, superintendent of the southern division of the Woodruff sleeping car company, is in Augusta.

Colonel Carey W. Styles, Captain Lyon, Mr. Henry Tumlin and Colonel John O. Waddell passed through our city yesterday on their way home from Hawkinsville.

—Dr. H. H. Cary, of LaGrange, one of the members of the executive committee of the State fair association, was in the city yesterday.

The Jockey Fraud.

The following extract we take from the Charleston News and Courier of the 18th inst. as it has a local tendency and is also of interest to our readers. The horse "Ben Hill," which is given considerable prominence in the article, is owned by Mr. W. A. Brown, of this city, and is in the care of Mr. A. L. Atchison, who is the trainer of the animal. Many of our readers are quite familiar with his performances upon the Atlanta, Macon and Savannah courses:

"There was considerable muttering on the race course on the last day of the recent meeting, regarding the contest in which Ben. Hill and Mary Walton were the leading participants. Charges that the mare had been held back all the way around the track were freely made, and the judges appear to have themselves suspected something wrong. The jockey club held a meeting for the purpose of investigating the matter, on Saturday, and had before them Mary Walton's rider, a colored jockey named Ben. Pope, alias 'Rabbit,' who belongs to Mr. Burch's stables. The boy confessed that he sold the race, having been given $25 in cash and a pool ticket for $30 on Ben. Hill by Mr. L. A. Atchison, the latter's owner, to hold the mare in. He stated that he had accepted the money and carried out the contract, and further expressed the opinion that Mary could have won at any time up to the very string had she been given her head. Her owner, Mr. Crea, had also been approached to sell the race, but refused. On this evidence 'Rabbit and Mr. Atchison were ruled off the track. The jockey club belonging to the National racing association, this decision bars both rider and owner from every track in this country, neither being allowed either to enter or ride hereafter.

"Yesterday a warrant was sworn out by Mr. A. M. Williams against Messrs. Crea and Atchison, and 'Rabbit,' charging them with conspiracy to defraud certain persons who had bought risks on Mary Walton in the race, and the two last named were arrested. Crea having left. They waived examination and were bound over in the sum of five hundred dollars each to appear before the sessions court for trial at the next term, parties in this city becoming surety for them. The case, if it comes to trial, will bring up the question as to the legality of pool-selling. It is claimed that the jockey club is empowered by its charter, granted by the legislature, to have sale of pools upon races under its auspices on their grounds, thus legalizing the purchase of tickets.

"There is much indignation among those who lost money on the mare at these revelations, and it is charged that Mr. Atchison made a 'heavy haul' by pocketing his horse. There is talk of civil process against him to compel a return of the money won."

The Roosters in Contest.

New Orleans Times: The great inter-state cocking main, the announcement of which has aroused so much enthusiasm in sporting circles, will be inaugurated at the Louisiana cockpit to-night at 8 o'clock.

The main is between Georgia cocks on one side and Kentucky and Tennessee fowls on the other. It is composed of thirty-one contests, and the excitement will continue to-morrow, Saturday, and Monday nights.

Each battle will be for a sum of $250 a side, and upon the deciding fight each side will wager $2,500.

The Georgia birds came from Columbus, Macon and Augusta, and the Kentucky birds from Louisville and Crab Orchard. Of the first named there are eighty, and from Kentucky and Tennessee there are more than ninety. Their fighting weight will range from four pounds up to six pounds and two ounces.

In this main two and three-fourths inch drop-socket steel gaffs will be used, and the cocks will be trimmed of all useless plumage, so as to make them fight as light as possible, and at the same time keep them from getting overheated while fighting.

All of the fowls are in thorough training and have every one proved their game qualities in battle contests in which they entered with buckskin muffs upon their spurs. Those who have examined each lot declare that there are prospects for the sharpest contest on record.

Mr. Charley Brown, of Georgia, is handling the Georgia Shawlnecks, and will tend them while in the pit. Mr. Tom. O'Neil, of Louisville, and Mr. Tom. Moore, of Crab Orchard, will fight the Kentucky and Tennessee fowl.

The city is beginning to become crowded with visitors and full notice has been given of the coming fight, so it is probable the sport will be witnessed by the largest audience that ever attended a similar entertainment in New Orleans.

Florida Excursion.

Major J. H. Morgan is preparing another excursion to leave Atlanta in March for Florida. He has conducted two excursions this season already, and all who have attended them have given glowing accounts of their pleasures. Major Morgan is just the man to make such an enterprise a success, and will do so in his next effort, as he has in the past.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., February 21, 1879.

Albany Circuit	4	Cherokee Circuit	6
Southwestern Circuit	11	Augusta Circuit	6
Pataula Circuit	7	Middle Circuit	6
Chattahoochee Circuit	4	Ocmulgee Circuit	12
Macon Circuit	17	Brunswick Circuit	13
Flint Circuit	14	Eastern Circuit	3
Coweta Circuit	18	Atlanta Circuit	29
Rome Circuit	5		30

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 3. DeGraffenreid, for use, vs. Jackson. Claim, from Dougherty. Argued, L. P. D. Warren; Shozer & Smith, for plaintiff in error. W. T. Jones, contra.

No. 4. Clements vs. Tift. Complaint, from Dougherty. Argued, L. P. D. Warren; Shozer & Smith, for plaintiff in error. D. H. Pope, contra.

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 11. Continued.

No. 2. Withdrawn.

No. 3. Edge vs. Edge. Complaint, from Schley. Argued. B. P. Hollis; J. N. Hudson; J. A. Ansley, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Son; J. B. Hudson, contra.

No. 7. Byrd vs. Turpin, guardian. Foreclosure of Mortgage, from Sumter. Argued. B. P. Hollis; N. A. Simmons, for plaintiff in error. E. G. Simmons, contra.

No. 8. Toole vs. Davenport & Smith. Certiorari, from Sumter. Argued. Allen Foster, by brief, for plaintiff in error. B. P. Hollis, contra.

No. 9. Phillips vs. The State. Gaming, from Sumter. Argued. Simmons & Simmons, for plaintiff in error. C. B. Hudson, solicitor-general by B. P. Hollis, for the state.

No. 10. Southwestern Railroad Company, for use, vs. Millian. Attachment, from Sumter. Argued. S. C. Elam, for plaintiff in error. Guerry & Son, contra.

The heel of the southwestern circuit having been reached, and no counsel being present from Pataula, the court adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The Pataula circuit will be called at 10 o'clock a. m. in the morning.

TWO NOTED WOMEN.

Interesting Chat For the Ladies.

A few days since we chanced to meet the famous beauty and royal lady, Eugenie, ex-empress, who has been blamed with all the extravagance of women's fashions for the last twenty years—the woman who is to-day alternately lauded and lampooned, for whom famous artists were glad to compose studies in colors, that she might utilize them in her personal adornment. She had been off on a little railway excursion, but she had gone royally, and, though dethroned, her fortunes are not yet at so low a pitch that she economizes perforce in her toilet, besides no beauty ever willingly did justice to her own looks. We stood very close to her, and naturally enough, looked equally hard at her, and we made a special note of her dress. She wore a short black silk dress; the skirt was made with overskirt, and very simply; the waist was a basque, and fitted neatly to the figure that even time respects the symmetry of; small and unobtrusive white ruches finished the throat and sleeves; black gloves. A soft black bonnet, apparently of silk, set in close to the head, and had a coronet front. She had rather tall heels on her boots, which clicked as she walked with a metallic sound. She wore no veil, and despite the slanders of the casual observers, she was not made up. She has beautiful gray blonde hair, not yellow or gilt, as reported. She wears it quite plainly over the sweetest and most womanly orow. She has a grave, sweet, sad face, and she bowed to the respectful salutations of the bystanders with the gentlest and most cordial grace. She is a beautiful woman, and without haughtiness. She walks like an empress; and though she carried the modern walking-stick in her hand, she did it with much the same unconsciousness that any lady does her fan, and made no other use of it than just something to take hold of. It is said that Americans take a pecuniary view of everything, and perhaps there is truth in the speech. If so, it is just as well to deserve the report, which leads us to say we don't believe the costume of this imperial lady cost £20 all told. When we returned to Paris we felt more sorrow than ever that she was an exile from the scenes where she had shone so brilliantly ten short years ago.

PRINCESS METTERNICH.

Curiously enough we met another queen of fashion not long before—the Princess Metternich, whose name, extravagance and caprice there is scarcely an American not acquainted with. She christened the most dreadful shade of green ever inflicted on long-suffering femininity. She is reported to have wit and sarcasm to a remarkable degree, and heaven saw fit to have her born in a noble family and married to one of the finest gentlemen and most accomplished diplomats of Europe. Heaven was very kind, but while giving all this good fortune denied her to an unlimited extent any claims to beauty. She is a moderately tall woman, finely and strongly developed, with good shoulders and a well carried head, but she has the widest mouth in christendom, and the harshest and most rasping voice. Her teeth are big and discolored. You would say she had twice as many as the usual allowance. Her nose is rather broad, not handsome. Her eyes are dark, and are such as you would call muddy in daylight, though even then you would recognize latent possibilities in them. Her hair is dark brown. She wore a full costume of brown camel's hair. It was a short underskirt which showed her feet, neither remarkable for beauty nor smallness. The dress had a plain overskirt, and was finished at the bottom by a band of fur of otter. A long cascade of camel's hair was also trimmed around the bottom, the cuffs and collar with otter. A felt round hat and fur tails on it, and a bushy pompon on the side. The dress was exquisitely neat, though perfectly simple, and we give it as another illustration of how plainly foreign ladies of great distinction dress, and as worthy of imitation by our own women. Only too often you see ladies of very circumscribed income wearing handsome dresses through the filthy, dirty streets. A European woman would look upon any such thing as an admission of most undesirable position is life. Yet these grandes dames upon occasions of social entertainments wear enormous fortunes in their persons, jewels and rare laces, and no web from the looms of France or Italy are there to be found too costly or too handsome for their wear. Is it not a custom worthy of adoption? We recommend it heartily.

Quinine.

New York Times.

The alkaline substance known as quinine, notwithstanding its universal use throughout civilization as a powerful tonic and remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers, has been discovered less than sixty years. To Pelletier, the French chemist, noted for observation and analysis, belongs the honor of the discovery, for which the academy of sciences awarded him a prize of 10,000 francs. Quinine has been much employed recently as a preservative of health when the system is exposed to certain noxious influences. Its value as a prophylactic is so generally recognized that in our own and other navies quinine is regularly administered when ships are within a given distance of the fever-infected coasts of Africa. It has not been found effective against all forms of intermittent fever; and the physician in medical charge of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition favored rum in preference. Procured from the yellow bark of that variety of the cinchona tree known as calisaya, it is to be had only in Bolivia and the adjoining Peruvian province of Carabaya; although the general impression is that it comes exclusively from Peru. The forests in which the calisaya tree is are ten to twelve miles' journey from inhabited places. They are penetrated by companies of Cascarillos, men who make an encampment, and roam through the region felling trees and gathering the bark, which is sent to Africa, and thence shipped to Europe and this country. The medicine commonly taken in such quantities in the west and south is the sulphate, or properly the disulphate, of quinine, and consists of one equivalent of sulphuric acid, two of quinine, and eight of water.

Selling Chinese Women.

New York Times:

The Chinese are, as is well known, in the habit of selling their women in their own country, and they continue the pleasant custom, though not openly, after immigration to our shores. Women are so plentiful in the celestial empire as to be constantly in excess of the demand; the market is, therefore, regularly glutted, and the ordinary article brings nothing; indeed, cannot in many instances be given away. The contrary is true here, because John, on quitting his native land, leaves his saffron sister behind as a needless incumbrance; but he often regrets it after arrival, owing to their feminine scarcity, and the consequent demand at very fair prices. Ah Chew, a commercial Mongolian in San Francisco, is anxious to get rid of his wife—the reason he assigns is his inability to keep an unproductive luxury on hand—and declares that he will sell her for $350 to anybody, unless some of her relatives promptly furnish that amount. A Chinese woman will not command such a figure for any honest purpose, and the unfortunate creature, fearing the fate she is threatened with, has appealed to an American family to buy her, promising to render domestic services for the advance. It is said that the Chinese sell their wives in every town and city on the Pacific slope (their own race being the purchasers) where they have gained a foothold as soon as they grow tired of them or want to raise money. In some cases it is reported that they hypothecate their women, paying a certain rate per day for the accommodation, and the lender keeping the pet'ticonated collateral until redeemed. Only the young and comparatively good-looking can be purchased, as the capitalists know that no other kind will be ransomed. Many of the California newspapers are justly clamoring for the abolition of this Chinese slave trade.

A Change in Funeral Fashions.

New York Correspondence Troy Times.

The gradual change in mortuary customs is a matter of occasional notice. For several years the floral fashion continued to increase until it reached a climax at Stewart's funeral. The expense of decorating the coffin, with other displays suitable to that occasion, was $10,000. This excess brought an immediate reaction, and since then flowers for mortuary purposes have almost fallen out of use. Another feature in funerals is the choice of evening as the time of service, after which the remains are taken away for interment. The escort to the grave on such occasions is limited to the smallest number that may be required. It would be well if another point could be brought into fashion—that is, an abatement in display of mourning, which indeed were a "consummation devoutly to be wished." The present depression is seriously felt among the undertakers, who find it very difficult to make collections. Hence they are changing in their policy, and instead of encouraging expensive funerals they advise the contrary, unless in cases of known wealth. This arises from the above-mentioned difficulty in getting their pay whenever the bill reaches an excessive amount. Let a reduction in the cost of mourning follow and the public will not be slow to acknowledge the relief.

Mishaps of A Bridal Party.

The Dayton (Ohio) Journal gives an account of the mishaps of a bridal party that left that city on Tuesday night to go some three miles out on Wolf creek turnpike to be married. The bride was Miss Jennie Edwards, of Cincinnati, and the bridegroom Allen Wolf. They went into a two-horse coach, and were accompanied by a young lady and gentleman, besides the driver and a boy, who sat outside on the box. When they had gone one mile they came to a narrow place in the road where there is a steep embankment, at the foot of which the creek flows. It was exceedingly dark. The driver was about to get down to lead his team past the dangerous place, when one of the horses stumbled, and they plunged headlong down the abyss, carrying the carriage and its occupants with them. The boy and driver escaped. The carriage stopped in the edge of the stream, and by some means the occupants were extricated before they were entirely strangled. The party went to the nearest house, sent for the minister, were married, and went back to Dayton, where the wedding supper was enjoyed till the more for the narrow escape of the party.

Population of English Cities.

London Standard.

As nearly eight years have elapsed since the last census was taken, it is clear that in many cases the returns then published would be far from representing the truth respecting population at the present day. The registrar-general therefore supplies various estimates, annually, relating to the largest English towns, in order to form a basis for the calculation of annual rates, etc., his estimates starting on the assumption that the rate of increase seen on comparing the returns for 1871 with those of 1861 remain in force. It appears, then, that the population of London, which in 1871 was 3,254,260, may now be taken at 3,620,868. In the case of Brighton there has been a comparatively recent addition to the borough boundaries; the population is now, however, taken at 105,608. Portsmouth has increased since 1871 from 113,669 to 131,821, Norwich from 80,386 to 85,222, Plymouth from 68,758 to 74,293, Bristol from 182,552 to 209,947, Wolverhampton from 68,291 to 75,100, Birmingham from 343,787 to 388,884, Liverpool from 493,405 to 538,358, Manchester from 351,189 to 361,819, Salford from 124,801 to 177,849, Oldham from 72,389 to 111,318, Bradford from 145,830 to 190,946, Leeds from 259,212 to 311,860, Sheffield from 239,946 to 297,133, Hull from 121,892 to 146,347, Sunderland from 98,242 to 114,575, Leicester from 95,220 to 125,622, and Newcastle from 128,443 in 1871 to 146,918 in 1879. There have been great alterations recently in the boundaries of Nottingham; that borough is estimated, however, to have 169,396 inhabitants. In the case of Salford the estimate is based upon the rate of increase of inhabited houses within the borough during the six years ending July 1, 1877. It thus appears that the population of London is about equal to those of eighteen of the large towns just enumerated, including Brighton. Liverpool and Glasgow differ from one another very slightly in population, the numbers being 538,338 and 578,196 respectively. The density of population in the twenty towns enumerated varies very greatly, namely, from 11.4 persons per acre in Norwich to 103.3 in Liverpool. The figures stand thus: Norwich, 11.4; Leeds, 14.5; Sheffield, 15.1; Nottingham, 17.0; Wolverhampton, 22.1; Oldham, 23.9; Bradford, 26.5; Newcastle, 27.4; Portsmouth, 29.4; Salford, 34.4; Leicester, 39.3; Hull, 49.5; Sunderland, 41.4; Brighton, 44.9; Birmingham, 46.3; Bristol, 47.2; London, 48.0; Plymouth, 58.3; Manchester, 84.3; and Liverpool, 103.3 per acre.

Transmitting Messages.

A curious list might be made of the strange methods employed in transmitting many important historical messages. The intelligence which enabled Cyrus to overthrow the Median monarchy was conveyed in the body of a hare sent him as a present. The instigator of the Ionian revolt against Persia sent by his agent a trusty slave with verbal orders to shave his head, when the necessary instructions appeared traced on the skin beneath. During Mohammed's wars letters of this kind were frequently plaited in the long hair of female slaves. The medieval fashion of writing in ink which only became visable when held to the fire is well known; but Cardinal Richelieu surpassed even this by his device of a dispatch whose alternate lines made an entirely different sense from that of the letter as a whole. One of the French chiefs of the Fronde war concealed an important letter in a roasted crab. Warren Hastings, when blockaded in Benares by Cheyte Singh, apprised the English army of his situation by dispatches written upon rolled up slips of parchment, which his messengers carried in their ears, instead of the quills usually worn there. The letters which recalled General Kaufman to the relief of Samarcand, when besieged by the Bokhariotes in June, 1868, was stitched up in the sandal of a loyal native. It is even stated though the story certainly savors of a Munchausenism—that a French spy, in 1870, carried a photographic dispatch through the German lines in the hollow of one of his false teeth!

The Bosse Dead.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

THE HAGUE, February 21.—Herr Von Bosse, minister of the colonies, is dead.

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Extra copies of the paper, containing General Sherman's letter, can be had at THE CONSTITUTION business office, in wrappers ready for mailing, at 5 cents per copy.
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